THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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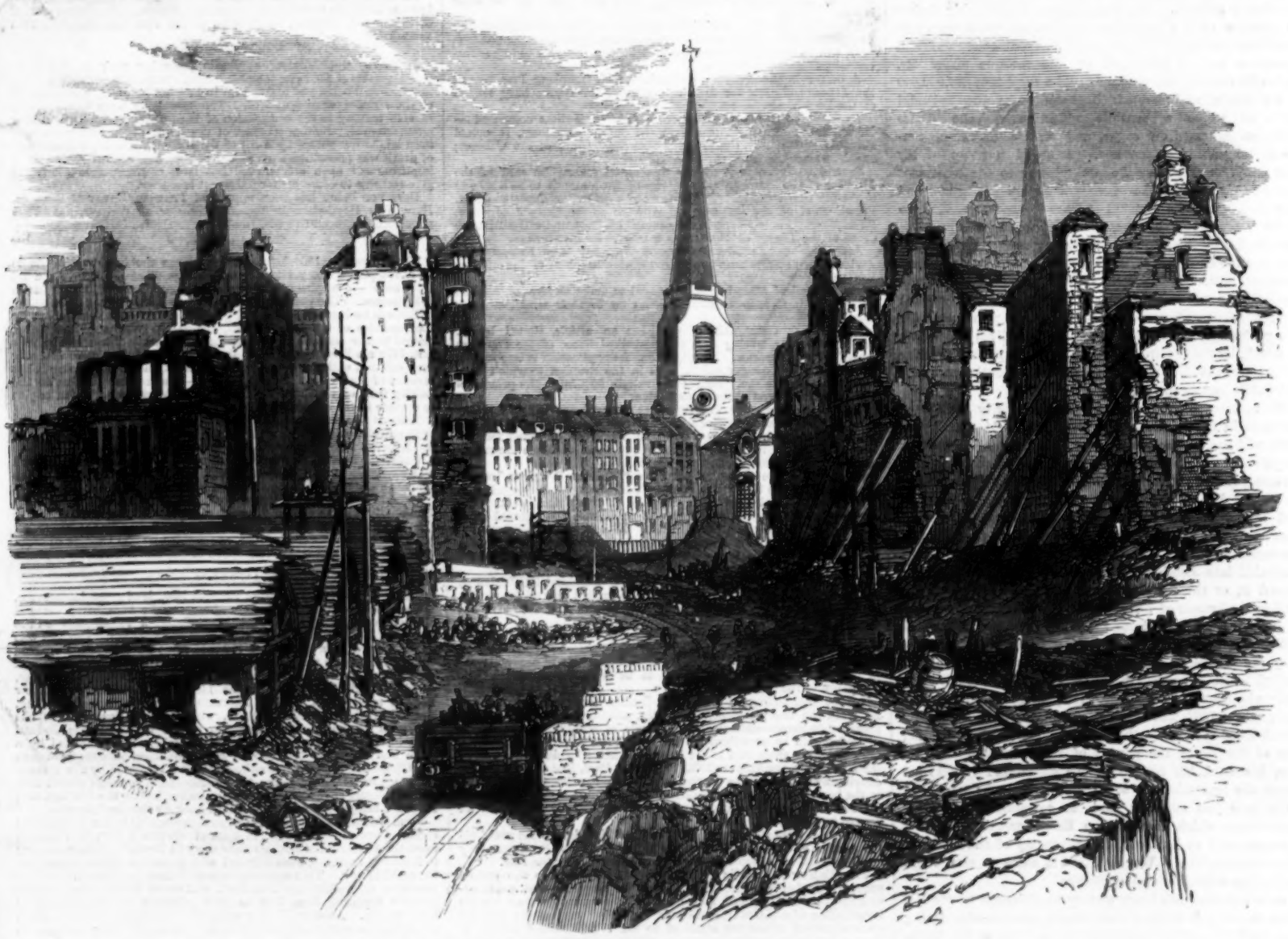
THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.

TO-NIGHT the year 1864 will come to an end. Englishmen are not much given to sentimentality; but if there be a time when there falls a shade or two of pensiveness on the swift-moving current of their thoughts, it is when they watch "the Old Year out." There is generally a touch of pathos upon the countenance whenever we are conscious of taking our last look of anything, especially when that thing is a definite and considerable segment of our lifetime. The particular year the final disappearance of which we await may not have connected itself with our feelings by any strong ties of association. It may have been to us a mere continuation of time, without a single salient feature upon which retrospection can dwell with interest. The staple of its character may not have risen above a dead level of humdrum and routine. But when the hour of parting arrives we grow serious, and slide almost insensibly into the reflective mood. We instinctively cast a glance back at the good and evil the year has disclosed during its course, and it is not without some stir of the inner man that we bid it "Farewell, for ever!"

Whatever materials for reflection the year 1864 may present to individuals and families, it has certainly not lacked interest as far as nations are concerned. Great events, both in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, have marked its progress. While we in this country have been affected by no violent changes, and have been conscious of no shock to public feeling, save such as were occasioned by the vibration following upon startling events abroad, neither continental Europe nor republican North America has got through the year without visible agitations and strong excitement. The map of Europe has been altered, but not by France. Germany, which up to the beginning of 1864 had usually been regarded as among the strongest, the slowest, and the most pacific Powers, suddenly snatched up arms, within a few days of the birth of the year, and, before its close, wrested Schleswig Holstein from Denmark by the boldest and baldest application in modern times of the law of might. Russia has erased Poland from the list of nations, besides depopulating Circassia. England has quietly transferred the Ionian Islands to the little kingdom of Greece. Italy has made only a prospective change; but by the removal of her capital to Florence she has sealed the Franco-Italian Convention, and quietly waits the moment when, by the stipulated recall of the French army of occupation from Rome, the estates of the Supreme Pontiff will drop into her hands, and no part of her soil but Venetia will remain under a foreign sway. The Danubian Principalities, following the lead of Prince Couza, an able adventurer, have reduced the tie which binds them to Turkey to an almost imperceptible thread, and, but for diplomatic restraints, would speedily and openly proclaim their independence. The year just about to be consigned to the sepulchre of the past has seen the initiation of great changes. What year will see the end of them, and what the end will be, the future only can disclose.

Glancing from Europe to the West we also catch sight of stirring events. The erection of a new Imperial throne in Mexico, under the auspices of the French Emperor, and the enthusiastic welcome accorded to Maximilian, the brother of Francis Joseph of Austria, quickens in European minds a reasonable hope that that hitherto distracted country, occupying a splendid position, and rich beyond calculation in its natural resources, may henceforth enjoy the internal security requisite for the development of a peaceful and prosperous empire. On the other hand, the Confederation of the British provinces of America, under one constitutional system and one central Government—a consummation all but actually completed—warrants sanguine expectations of a flattering future for an



THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY WORKS ON DOWGATE-HILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

empire in the north, built up in a more rugged clime, and with hardier and, perhaps, more enduring materials. It is between the two, over the vast space covered by the United States, that the retrospect of the year assumes its most dismal hues. The close of 1864 leaves the civil contest between North and South apparently as undecided as it stood at the commencement. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln is a popular Federal vote for the continuance of the struggle. Victory oscillates with strange impartiality between the combatants, giving, perhaps, a slight balance of advantage to the North, but scarcely affording foothold for the hope that the war is near its termination. Yet, even here, it is not unmingled darkness. The same national vote that re-seated Mr. Lincoln in the presidential chair determined upon cleansing from the Constitution the stain of slavery; and there can be little doubt that, whatever may be the final issue of the pending conflict, the "peculiar domestic institution" will perish in the awful struggle which it has occasioned.

Reverting now to our own country, the review becomes much more deficient in the elements of excitement. It did not promise to be so at the opening of 1864. Let us be thankful that it was so, for all that. The year came in as a lion and goes out as a lamb. Rumours of war—of war, too, with Germany—disturbed the public mind as an approaching breeze darkens by the ripple which it causes the surface of the sea. Throughout the month of January men were alternately swayed by hope and fear. The secrets of diplomacy oozed out but slowly and by piecemeal; but there were preparations on foot which betokened the contemplation of hostilities. The meeting of Parliament suddenly dissipated these apprehensions. The announcement was made to the country by the Parliamentary leaders of both Houses of the Legislature that the Queen's Ministers had not thought it necessary to advise her Majesty to intervene between Denmark and Germany otherwise than by friendly diplomatic offices. It gave immense relief, but did not divert attention from what the two German Powers were meditating and accomplishing in the North of Europe, nor did it abate in any measure the lively sympathy felt in this country for Denmark. The first four months of the Session were mainly absorbed in watching with keenest interest the progress of the war, waiting for the meeting and the deliberations of the London Conference, and finally discussing and pronouncing judgment on the part taken in the quarrel by the British Cabinet. The time, however, was not wholly wasted, for out of the frequent vicissitudes, the strong indignation, the mortifying incidents, and the final debate to which the Dano-German question gave rise, the people of England collected clearer ideas than ever they had before possessed of the nature of their international responsibilities, and a fuller appreciation of the doctrine of non-intervention.

The legislative fruits of the Session were chiefly fiscal, administrative, and social—the smoke and vapour of the Dano-German quarrel having stifled political feeling in regard to domestic matters. An expenditure considerably below the estimates of the preceding year, a moderate retrenchment of our outlay on the Army and Navy, and the wonderful recuperative energy exhibited by the revenue under Mr. Gladstone's financial management, put a surplus of £3,000,000 into his hands, and formed the basis of another splendid Budget, of which a sensible reduction of the duties payable on income, on sugar, and on fire insurance, constituted the prominent features. A useful measure of Sir George Grey, for amending the laws relating to the treatment of convicts, increasing the severity of prison discipline, and largely modifying the "ticket-of-leave" system, tended to allay the alarm which had been excited during the previous winter months by the frequent and daring outrages committed by convicts too easily set at large before the expiration of their former sentences. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, encouraged by the brilliant success of his Post-Office savings banks, carried through a scheme, founded upon the same principles, for enabling the working classes to insure their lives for small sums, which, by the facilities it offered and the perfect security which it gave, would, it was hoped, foster prudential and self-reliant habits among the poor.

While nothing beyond what we have cursorily mentioned served to make the Parliamentary Session of 1864 memorable, the year will live in the recollection of a vast majority of our countrymen as one distinguished by several remarkable events. Who among us will be likely to forget the drought, the scorched pastures, the dry watercourses, the failing springs, and the blasted aspect of immense breadths of the country during summer and autumn—an all-pervading calamity only mitigated by the excellence of the corn harvest? When will the entrance of Garibaldi into London fade from the view of those who witnessed it, or the fervent enthusiasm which his brief visit kindled in the breasts of high and low of all parties be obliterated from the national mind? When will the horrors of the Sheffield inundation cease to thrill the heart as often as they are recalled, or the gunpowder explosion at Erith to remind us of our insecurity? Or what likelihood is there that any who have already reached their manhood, on reverting to the annals of 1864, will overlook the murder of Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway, the panic which seized the travelling portion of the public, the pursuit of Müller to America, his capture, his trial, his confession, his execution? These are incidents the remembrance of which will long be associated with the year just expiring, and, in concurrence with the political events which have shaken Europe and America, will serve to remove it at least out of the category of the ordinary and the commonplace. We shall bid it adieu as one which in passing has witnessed strange things.

We must not close this hasty retrospect without a reverential reference to a few at least of the eminent persons who, during the last twelve months, have been taken from us by death. Two crowned heads have been laid low—the King of Bavaria, and, more closely connected with our Court, the King of Wirtemberg. English political circles have been bereaved of the Duke of Newcastle, whose unimpeachable integrity, untiring industry, robust common-sense, and chivalrous courtesy, might be accepted as an equivalent for brilliant talent; of William Johnson Fox, long member for Oldham, the "Norwich Weaver-boy" of the Anti-Corn-Law struggle; and of the Earl of Carlisle, the genial, the graceful, and the good, one of the most beloved and successful on the list of Irish Lord Lieutenants. Literature has parted with several who had adorned her walks, of whom we mention only two—Lucy Aikin and Nathaniel Hawthorne. We have been called to mourn the death of Captain Speke, the successful explorer of the sources of the Nile. From the cultivators of the Fine Arts Meyerbeer is gone, leaving behind him a rich legacy of music, which the world will never cease to value; and William Behnes, the sculptor; and George Lance, whose paintings of fruit are never likely to be excelled; and Leech, the fine-hearted and inimitable humourist of the brush and pencil, whose contributions to *Punch* made fame enough for half a dozen artists. Peace to their memories! Their work is done, and they are at rest. From the last day of the year we look back upon them, and upon many others, of whom they were representatives, thankful for what they did, and hopeful that the impulse of their example in their several vocations will be beneficially felt for many years to come.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN AND CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS, DOWGATE-HILL.

A SHORT time ago we published a View of the scaffolding and other preparations for the construction of the proposed railway bridge across the Thames, by which the Charing-cross and South-Eastern Railway traffic is to have access to the future City terminus in Cannon-street. The piers and abutments of the bridge are approaching their completion, and much progress has been made with the viaduct which is to carry the line forwards on the Middlesex shore, crossing Upper Thames-street, to the site of the intended station. For this purpose a very large space has been cleared of houses, and the Engraving on our front page shows but the last section of the clearings, between Dowgate-hill on the west side and Little Bush-lane on the east, the view being taken from the tramway near the entrance of the works in Upper Thames-street, looking towards the north. A portion of Cannon-street, with St. Swithin's Church behind it, is seen through the opening caused by the most recent demolitions in the centre of the background of this View. To the left hand is the timber centreing upon which the arches of the viaduct are to be formed, the contractors for all this brickwork being Messrs. Wise, of Worcester-street, Borough. The excavations are performed by Mr. Redding, Grove-yard, Southwark-street. The station and hotel, to be built by Mr. Lucas, will occupy a site of 100 ft. square, and the front will stand back from Cannon street about 75 ft., leaving an ample space, as in the station at Charing-cross, for the accommodation of carriages in waiting.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A number of persons collected on Tuesday before the reserved garden of the Tuileries, where they could perceive the Prince Imperial skating on one of the basins of ornamental water. The Empress was standing by looking at the Prince, who appeared greatly to enjoy the exercise. The Emperor shortly after came and skated on the same basin.

Thursday's *Moniteur* publishes a note stating that the extraordinary Budget for 1866, which amounts to a higher figure than the previous year, will be entirely balanced without having recourse to any extraordinary financial measures.

A decree in the *Moniteur* re-nominates M. Troplong President of the Senate and gives the first intimation of the approaching session of the Legislature.

By Imperial decree the Emperor's Cabinet is thus composed:—M. F. Pietri, formerly Attaché to the Private Secretary, is named Private Secretary; M. Conti, Privy Councillor, Chief of the Cabinet; and M. Salacey, Sub-Chief.

Several important changes are announced among the staff of the Minister of the Interior. The service of the press is to be attached to the Minister's Cabinet, and will remain under the direction of M. Perret, Chief of the Cabinet and Auditor at the Council of State. M. de Mesnard is to return to the Council of State, and will receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour as a reward for his services.

According to *La France*, General Fremont is to be appointed Ambassador at Paris from the United States, in place of the late Mr. Dayton.

The Council of State has been charged to make an inquiry into the usury laws in force in France, with a view to their modification or abolition.

Wednesday's *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, stating that the encyclical letter of the Pope has caused general surprise. He says that its application is impossible, and that, if any danger exists, it is in the reaction to which such attempts may give rise. France will remain faithful to the principles inscribed at the head of the Constitution.

The generous rivalry in Christmas benevolence between Baron Rothschild and Emile Pereire has again placed at the disposal of the Bureau d'Assistance Publique, Paris, an aggregate of bread for distribution amounting to 120,000 lb. weight, each of these financiers having furnished 30,000 kilos. for his share.

In Paris they are about to get up a "Théâtre Religieux," where nothing but pieces taken from the Old Testament will be played.

A great political wedding took place in Paris last week. The daughter of M. Baroche, the Keeper of the Seals, was married to M. Goupy, Auditor of the Conseil d'Etat. Almost all the Cabinet and the political notabilities of Paris were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, assisted, as is the custom nowadays, by several minor canons.

The Palace of Industry destined for the Universal Exhibition of 1867 will be erected on the outside of the triumphal arch of the Etoile, on ground between the Avenue de Neuilly and the Avenue of the Grande Armée.

The first detachment of the French army returning from Mexico has arrived in Paris. The force is not very numerous, consisting, in fact, of nineteen officers and 631 rank and file. They are quartered in the Bicêtre, and do not appear to be any the worse for their campaign in the New World.

In the last sitting of the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals, the vice-president, Dr. Blatin, announced that he had just proposed to the Government that the sale of horseflesh as an article of food should be permitted in the French capital. The subject, he said, had been submitted to the Council of State for decision; but, in the mean time, the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Rue du Fauconnier, distribute every Saturday to the poor one or two horses, in addition to the beef contributed by the Bureau de Bienfaisance. The applicants for that meat are so numerous, the hon. gentleman stated, that all cannot be satisfied.

It appears from statistics lately published, that during the year 1863 the number of dead bodies deposited at the Morgue of Paris was only sixty-one, instead of from 200 to 300, as was formerly the case.

The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed to the rectors under his authority a circular, in which he suggests that great advantages may be derived and the public wealth increased by the introduction of additional fruit-trees, vegetables, and plants into the plots of ground which are attached to the 27,000 normal schools of France, for the instruction of the pupils in gardening and the most improved methods of agricultural cultivation. The Minister announces that with that view he has concerted with the Minister of Agriculture, who has ordered the inspectors in his department to visit such schools as may be on their way and give to the masters whatever counsels may be necessary, sending in a report on the general situation.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on Thursday week. The Queen's Speech states that the relations of Spain with foreign Powers remain satisfactory, except with Peru, "the Government of which State will finally be convinced that justice is on our side." Her Majesty then expresses a hope that a perfect understanding will be arrived at without any stain upon the national honour. The Queen proceeds to state that the official communication of the Archduke Maximilian's accession to the Mexican throne is the commencement of a new era in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately interrupted. "The South American republics will see that the sympathy of Spain has no admixture of ambitious projects." The Queen continues:—"The Italian question is still pending, and the revolutionary movement which has been going on in that country has given rise to fresh diplomatic combinations. As soon as affairs are finally settled, my Government will take this question into consideration in the manner dictated by prudence, without, however, failing in the respect and filial love which Spain as a Catholic nation professes for the common father of the faithful." The speech, in conclusion, announces the introduction of bills relative to financial questions and modifications in the present legislation affecting credit societies. A bill on the press law, in harmony with the Constitution, will also be brought forward. No allusion is made to San Domingo.

The Prince of the Asturias has had presented to him an autograph letter from the Bey of Tunis, richly ornamented with diamonds, of the Royal order of Hassan. The letter was inclosed in a purse of gold tissue.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert has taken up his residence in Naples, and assumed command of the army in the south. He has issued an order of the day to the Italian troops congratulating them on the bravery and discipline which they have shown in restoring peace and tranquillity to districts hitherto infested by brigands. The Prince received on Saturday an official visit from Cardinal Andrea, who was received with the honours due to his rank.

Turin telegrams announce a probable reorganisation of the Italian War Department, which will have the effect of diminishing the staff of officials and making other considerable reductions.

The King has decreed, as a measure of public utility, the occupation of all convents, seminaries, and other establishments in Florence, necessary for the service of the State.

The *Diritto* of Turin announces that the King has signed different decrees, in virtue of which all the military dépôts will be suppressed and the various corps d'armées subjected to a considerable reduction.

Two professors and thirteen doctors of the University of Bologna, having refused to take the oath to the King of Italy and to the Statuto, have been excluded by Royal decree from the list of State functionaries.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter condemning the principal modern errors concerning revealed religion, philosophy, and civil society. These errors are enumerated in eighty propositions, and are pointed out to the bishops to be refuted. Among them are the opinions that society should be governed without making any distinction between the true faith and heresy, that liberty of conscience and public worship are essential to well-organised government, that the will of the people constitutes a supreme law and a true right, that the Church has not the right of punishing those who violate her laws, and that there is any hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong to the true Church.

A catalogue of errors is appended to the letter.

In another encyclical letter his Holiness grants a jubilee of one month, to be celebrated in 1865.

Letters from Rome announce the return to that city of Baron von Meyendorff, the Russian Representative at the Papal Court.

On the night of the 26th a detachment of French troops attacked a band of brigands near Veroli, in the Papal States, and captured several of them—not, however, before some of the French soldiers had been wounded.

PRUSSIA.

Judgment was delivered at Berlin yesterday week in the long-pending cases of the Poles indicted for high treason in plotting a rising in Prussian Poland and aiding that in Russian Poland. The majority of the accused were acquitted. The remainder were found guilty of acts tending to the commission of high treason, with extenuating circumstances. Neither sentence of death nor of imprisonment with hard labour was passed upon any of the prisoners in court, but sentence of death was passed upon ten absent persons and various sentences of imprisonment upon others. All but two, however, were allowed to give security to come up for judgment hereafter.

Herr Von Balan has been appointed Prussian Envoy at Brussels. Herr Von Heyderbrand, formerly Minister at Weimar, has been appointed representative of Prussia at the Danish Court.

TURKEY.

The Budget for 1864-5, just issued, shows the total receipts to be 3,242,190 purses 459 piasters, and the expenditure 3,205,672 purses 185 piasters—a surplus of receipts over expenditure of 36,518 purses 274 piasters. (The purse is equal to 500 piasters, about £4 10s.)

There is no increase in the foreign debt, which is accounted for by the annuities of the loan of 1863, due in the year A.H. 1280, being carried to the account of the current year, while those of the year A.H. 1279 are likewise carried to the same account, the interest having been deferred with the consent of the holders, and not appearing in the account of last year. Consolidés, &c.—The increase is due to the sinking fund on the Eshami djedidés of the fourth issue, which begins to operate in the current year.

There is also an increase in the Civil List, which is ascribed to the augmentation of salaries and the transfer of wages of the porters and the Imperial Printing-press to this list from that of war.

Under the heading "War," the decrease is 139,860 purses, caused by transfer of various charges to the Civil List, the Artillery, and the Finance; the rest owing to reduction in the department.

Under the headings "Commerce," "Public Instruction," "Bank Account," "Finance," &c., there are also recorded increases.

In the Customs there has been a decrease, caused by the reduction of 1 per cent in the export duties, as provided by the treaties of commerce, and also by the non-realisation of the estimated receipts of the year.

AMERICA.

The news from New York, to the 17th inst., is of great importance.

The Richmond journals state that, on the 14th inst., General Sherman carried by storm Fort MacAllister, a fortification on the Ogeechee River, fifteen miles south-west of Savannah. The fort was only occupied by a garrison of 150 men; but its occupation enabled General Sherman's army to communicate with the Federal fleet and necessitated the reinforcement of Savannah. A Federal steamer, which left Charleston Bar on the 14th inst., had brought to New York a report that General Sherman, after eight hours' fighting, had taken the city of Savannah, with 11,000 prisoners; but the *Richmond Examiner* stated that, up to the 13th inst., the Federal army had made no attack on Savannah, which was defended by a triple line of works. The railway communication between Savannah and Charleston apparently continued to be intercepted by the Federal corps under General Foster; for the Savannah journals stated that General Foster advanced towards Coosawhatchie on the 5th inst. and burned a bridge, but was twice driven back by the Confederates.

From Tennessee, also, there is news unfavourable to the Confederate cause. General Hood, who, in spite of his late defeat, had pressed upon the Federals and shut up their army in Nashville, has, according to Northern accounts, been defeated with great loss by his opponent, General Thomas. That commander reports that he attacked the Confederates, on the 15th and 16th inst., and drove them a considerable distance, capturing from 3000 to 5000 prisoners and from thirty to forty cannon. Another disaster menaced the defeated General's army, the Federal expedition dispatched from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge to cut off his communication with Mobile having been entirely successful.

The Federal General Stoneman has made a raid in the Confederate General Breckenridge's rear, and, after capturing Bristol, Abingdon, and Glade Springs, in Western Virginia, is marching towards Saltville.

A naval and military expedition, under the command of Admiral Porter and General Butler, sailed from Fort Monroe on the 12th inst., and was supposed to be destined for Wilmington.

The St. Albans raiders have been released by Judge Coursol, of Montreal, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The discharge of the St. Albans raiders was followed by the law advisers of the Canadian Government, and warrants had been issued for their re-apprehension. Stipendiary magistrates have been appointed by the Canadian Government to take cognisance of breaches of international law on the frontier. Major-General Dix has ordered the Federal commanders on the frontier to shoot any raiders if they could, to pursue them into British territory if they should take refuge there, to capture them there if possible, and not to surrender them to the British authorities, but to send them for trial by court-martial at New York. Resolutions denouncing the conduct of the Canadians, and directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment for all cargoes and ships destroyed by British piratical vessels, have been introduced into Congress and referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution to give notice to England of the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

According to the *New York Times*, the Brazilian demand for satisfaction for the seizure of the Florida was insolent in tone; but Secretary Seward's reply is firm and conciliatory, does not indorse the seizure, and expresses a desire that the matter should be fairly and satisfactorily adjusted.

The *New York Tribune* states that there is a good prospect of the passage through the House of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

The latest quotation of gold at New York was 128 per cent premium.

INDIA.

The Indian Government had issued a proclamation annexing to the British dominions the lowland territory of Bhootan known as the Bengal Dooars, and so much of the highlands as may be needful to command the hill passes leading into the new British districts. It was said that great dissensions had broken out among the Bhootanese chiefs, whose intestine quarrels were thought likely to prevent them offering any vigorous resistance to the English.

The successful commencement of the actual campaign with the people of Bhootan is announced by a Calcutta telegram received on Wednesday at the India Office. This telegram, which is dated the 12th inst., states that the fort of Dalimkote, situated in a very strong position, has been taken by the British troops, with the loss of only two officers and fifty men, of whom ten were killed by a casual explosion of gunpowder.

The state of Cabul was as unsettled as ever.

Sir Hugh Rose has been thrown from his horse and severely injured.

There is a report that a disturbance has occurred in Nepaul, and that the King's party had placed Sir Jung Bahadore under arrest.

From all quarters of India there were complaints of injury to the crops, owing to the want of rain.

JAPAN.

According to statements published by the Paris journals, the Japanese Government has agreed that a sum of £720,000 shall be paid by the Prince of Nagato to defray the expense of the European expedition which demolished his fortifications at the Strait of Simonosaki, and that a port on the Inland Sea shall be opened to European trade.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail-steamer, which arrived yesterday week at Plymouth, brings the news that hostilities were likely to break out between the Orange River Free State and the warlike tribe of the Basutos, under their chief, Moshesh. Governor Wodehouse, to whom a dispute respecting the right to certain lands occupied by the Basutos had been referred for decision, had awarded the litigated district to the Free State; but it was expected that the Basutos would refuse to give up the territory, and that the people of the Free State would proceed to enforce the award by arms.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £1000 to the British Home for Incurables.

The sum subscribed for the testimonial to the Lord Mayor, as founder of the City of London Schools, amounts to above £400. The testimonial is to be in the shape of a scholarship.

The British Museum will be closed during the ensuing week, commencing Jan. 2, 1865, to all visitors and readers, in order to allow of the customary cleaning and rearrangement of the collections.

In Paddington and St. George's, Hanover-square, out of every five of the population three are domestic servants; while in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green there is but one domestic servant to every ninety-five.

The collections of fruit from the gardens of the Viceroy of Egypt, Gezeereh Palace, Cairo; and from the gardens of Halim Pacha, Shoubra Palace, Cairo, exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's recent show, have been presented to the museum, and are in the food division.

On Tuesday a man was choked while eating a beefsteak in a coffee-shop in St. Pancras. He was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where the throat was opened, the piece of beef removed, and artificial respiration resorted to, but without avail.

A spirited boat-race for £100 took place on Wednesday between Drewitt of Chelsea and Mackinney of Richmond. The race was from Putney to Mortlake, and was won, after a sharp struggle, by Drewitt, who took the lead soon after the start and maintained it to the end, in spite of many gallant efforts on the part of his opponent to reverse their position.

It was stated in the Lord Mayor's Court, on Monday, that there had been consigned to Leadenhall and Newgate markets this year about treble the quantity of poultry ordinarily sent there at Christmas, and it had come not only from the provinces, but from Ireland and the continent. The market, indeed, had been completely glutted.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the office of patron of the South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition. The last public meeting in furtherance of the exhibition was held, last week, in Mansion House Chapel, Camberwell—Mr. W. West in the chair. After the preliminary statement by the honorary secretary (Mr. Murphy), resolutions approving the scheme were unanimously carried. It was stated during the meeting that the number of applications for space are already nearly double those of the previous exhibition. It was arranged that the Lambeth Baths should be again used for the purpose.

The anniversary dinner of the Commercial Travellers' School for Orphan and Necessitous Children took place, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern. About 200 gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The subscriptions announced amounted to £1200. The half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The report stated that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, the ordinary receipts were £6978, being an increase over the former year of £940. The number of children in the school is 102 boys and sixty-one girls. Nine boys and six girls were elected on Wednesday.

Representatives of the Highland Society of London, the Caledonian Society of London, the London Scottish Volunteers, the Scottish Hospital, and the Caledonian Asylum met in the hall of the Scottish Hospital last week—Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Bart., in the chair—when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to—viz., "That it is very desirable to have a central building for the business purposes of the various Scottish societies in London, and for other national objects." The meeting resolved itself into a committee for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for carrying out the object specified in the resolution.

The competition for the King's Scholarships at the Royal Academy of Music took place at the institution on the 19th inst., and for that of the Westmorland Scholarship and Potter Exhibition on Wednesday week. The candidates elected were:—For the King's Scholarships—Miss Margaret Watts and Mr. Francis Ralph; for the Westmorland Scholarship—Miss A. Smyth; and for the Potter Exhibition—Miss A. Kinkel. The following candidates were highly commended:—For the King's Scholarships—Misses Ida Henry, M. Buels, M. Bauermeister, C. E. Kingdon, F. M. Kingdon, and Messrs. W. A. S. Kingdon and G. A. Davis; for the Westmorland Scholarship—Miss F. Pitt and Miss Kellner; and for the Potter Exhibition—Miss E. Pitt and Miss J. Williams.

Last week the births of 1847 children—947 boys and 900 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1858.—The deaths in London, which had declined to 1449 in the week that ended Saturday, the 17th inst., again rose last week to 1523. The average number of deaths in the fifty-first week of ten years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1390. The present return, therefore, exhibits an excess over the estimated number of 133. The deaths from typhus were eighty-four, and they were more numerous than those from any other zymotic disease. Scarlatina was recorded in sixty cases. The deaths from measles were fifty-seven. It is remarkable that bronchitis and pneumonia exhibit directly opposite tendencies in the week; for while the mortality from the former increased, that from the latter decreased in an extraordinary degree. In the last three weeks the deaths from bronchitis were successively 200, 189, 223; those from pneumonia were 97, 123, and 68. While the deaths from bronchitis were last Five nonagenarians average, the deaths from pneumonia were much below it, ninety-four years, and a male a week. Two women had arrived at the age of

Hitherto the latest time for posting letters at branch offices for the night mails has been 6.45 p.m., on payment of a late fee of one penny. The Postmaster-General, however, with a view of affording the public the means of posting letters for the country by the night mails up to the latest possible time, has issued a notification, stating that arrangements have been made, which will begin on the 2nd of January next, for receiving letters for all the night mails at the General Post Office, and at the district and branch offices in London, up to 7.15 p.m., on payment of a late fee of twopence; and for receiving at the counter of the several district offices and of the Charing-cross branch office, up to 7.45 p.m., with a like fee of twopence, letters to be dispatched to the country from the railway stations adjacent to such district and branch offices respectively. On and from the same date the fee for receiving late letters at the General Post Office between 7.15 and 7.30 p.m., and at the London railway stations up to the time of the departure of the trains, will be reduced from 6d. to 4d.; and the time for closing the boxes at the General Post Office and at the Lombard-street branch office, for letters paying a late fee of 1d., will be altered from 7 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. In all cases the postage, as well as the late fees, must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letters.

The proposed bill for the protection and improvement of Wimbledon-common has been printed. The preamble recites that the common has been the resort of gipsies; that it is ill drained and unfit for pasturage; that rights of taking gravel from certain parts of it are exercised by adjoining parishes; that the National Rifle Association have the use of it from the lord of the manor; that the lord of the manor is willing to appropriate the bulk of the common as a public park; that provision for the expenses of such appropriation must be made by selling part of the present area, and that it is expedient certain roads should be diverted—viz., part of the road leading from Stag-lane, and the Robin Hood-road, crossing the common. The Act constitutes Earl Spencer protector of the park, authorising him to set aside a portion of the common and inclose it with fences, so as, however, not to interrupt the view from the villas around, and to make walks, drives, and rides in the park, level obstructions, &c., and appoint gatekeepers and park-keepers. The park to be open at six in the morning, or at sunrise if after six, and not to be closed till sunset. The park may be used for any purpose of practical public utility or interest, with the consent of the Home Secretary, when money can be claimed for entrance; but political meetings, open-air preachings, and meetings of clubs or benefit societies are prohibited. Protector to have power of making regulations as to permitting refreshments to be sold in the park and the like, for regulating quarries and pits used by the parishes, and for excluding gipsies and tramps. Bylaws not to be contrary to Act, and to be approved by Home Secretary. Provision is made for compensating those who had common rights. The site of the windmill may be used by Earl Spencer for building a dwelling-house, with grounds.

The following are the Christmas statistics of some of the leading unions of London:—The City of London Union showed a total decrease on out and in door poor of 115; the Marylebone decrease was 141; West London Union, 12; St. James's, Westminster, 53; St. George's, Hanover-square, 5; Strand, 53; Kensington, 210; St. John's, Hampstead, 4; Paddington, 26; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, 42; Brentford, 36. On the other hand, St. Pancras exhibits an increase of 153; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 19; St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, 315; St. George's-in-the-Fields, 59; St. Mary's, Newington, 131; St. Mary's, Bermondsey, 67; Greenwich, 124; Whitechapel, 14; St. George's, Southwark, 238; St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, 234; Hackney, 58; Wandsworth, 11; St. Giles's, Camberwell, 91; St. Margaret's, Westminster, 82; Hendon, 3; Holborn, 22; St. Mary's, Islington, 62; Brentford, 36; Mile-end, 53; St. Mary's, Lambeth, 691; St. James's, Clerkenwell, 100; Edmonton, 30; and East London, 17. The largest pudding of the season was that of St. Pancras, which weighed 229 0lb., or 600lb. above the next largest, at Marylebone. At St. Pancras a penny subscription among the inmates was laid out in a diamond and opal ring, which was presented to the matron, Mrs. Morrison, in recognition of her kind and considerate treatment of the inmates. About 30,000 or 40,000 of the metropolitan indoor poor were properly cared for by the provision of special good fare and other entertainment at this festive season, irrespective of extra allowances to many more thousands of outdoor poor.—Monday was almost a general holiday in the City, the business transacted being altogether nominal. The banks, private and joint stock, were open, but scarcely any customers attended, arrangements having been made on Saturday to meet current engagements. The streets were crowded with pleasure-seekers; and in the evening the theatres were filled to overflowing to witness the new pantomimes and burlesques. We have given the outlines of these time-honoured extravagances in the accompanying Supplement.

LAW AND POLICE.—An action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week, in which the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was sued for damages for the alleged wrongful dismissal of one of his servants, Attchal Singh. The plaintiff had been a soldier in India, and was engaged by the Maharajah at Calcutta, as falconer. After coming to England he fancied the other servants treated him with studied disrespect, and he left the service of the Maharajah. His Highness, under such circumstances, refused to give him a sum of money which he claimed, but offered to send him back to Calcutta. The jury expressed a strong opinion against the claim of the plaintiff, and his counsel elected to be nonsuited.

Major Lumley, a retired Indian officer, was charged at the Mansion House, on Monday, with challenging Mr. L. Desborough, a solicitor, to fight a duel. The firm of which Mr. Desborough is a member had, it seems, been attending to a matter of very great delicacy and importance on behalf of the Major; but some difficulty appears to have arisen respecting the bill of costs which the gallant officer was requested to meet. One or two scenes took place, and the Major sent his friend, Sir John Louis, with a letter to Mr. Desborough asking him to apologise or fight. Mr. Desborough declined to do either, and the Major replied by a threat to give him a sound and wholesome flagellation, whenever and wherever the chance of administering the same might present itself. Major Lumley admitted that he had sent the challenge, but denied the complainant's version of the quarrel. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, when the Major, who conducted his own defence, whilst admitting the fact of the challenge, put a slightly different colour on the previous quarrel, and endeavoured to show that he had been greatly provoked. The Lord Mayor said that was a question for the jury to consider, and committed the Major for trial, but released him in the mean time on bail.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court a gentleman has been fined 20s. and costs for smoking in a carriage of the Great Northern Railway.

The young men Feast, brothers, who have been several times before the Lord Mayor on a charge of conspiring to defraud an Australian merchant in some extensive consignments of pickles, were on Thursday week again brought up, and his Lordship committed them to Newgate for trial.

In a drunken brawl at a public-house in Castle-street, Saffron-hill, on Monday night, an Italian named Polioni stabbed four Englishmen, two of them so severely that they are not expected to live. The dying depositions of one, named Harrington, was taken, but he would not sign the paper, observing that "he freely forgave the prisoner, and he hoped God would, too." He died on Tuesday. Polioni is in custody.

A sad case of death from starvation in Homerton was examined into by the Coroner on Tuesday. Mary Hall, aged sixty-four, who had been a domestic servant for forty years, lived by herself, and, though reduced to the extreme of misery, refused to make known her wants to any one, even to her own sister, who was in comfortable circumstances and showed every disposition to help her. There could be no doubt that the poor old woman persisted in her decent pride, and starved herself to death rather than seek charity.

During the last fifteen months over 5,000,000 dols. have been paid over to the treasurer of the United States by Marshal Keyes, of Massachusetts, as the proceeds of sales of captured blockade-runners whose cases have been adjudicated at Boston.

The *Post*, in a leader, says it has been observed for some time past, by those who have the privilege to approach the Queen, that her Majesty is happily regaining some of her former elasticity of spirit, and that, however much the great sorrow is always present to her, nevertheless the Queen is now more able to attend, not only to those absolute duties which she has always sacredly fulfilled, but also to the general courtesies and social surroundings of her Royal life.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, a few days back, visited, at the sale-rooms in the Rue Drouot, Paris, a fine collection of Chinese curiosities, belonging to M. Louirette. Their Majesties were accompanied by General de Goyon, the Marquis de Caux, and M. de St. Aubin, Librarian to the Empress. M. Thiers and Baron de Rothschild had previously visited the collection. At the sale, which took place on the following day, a rectangular flower-stand, supported by two kneeling Chinese warriors, enamelled, with the exception of the heads and hands, which are in bronze, gilt, was knocked down for 11,250f.; two pieces of furniture, in black wood, each ornamented with twenty-three plates in enamelled porcelain, fetched 4000f.; a table, decorated with arabesques, sold for 2900f.; a large vessel for burning incense, with gilt cover and high handles, was knocked down for 6000f.; two white elephants in enamel, 2440f.; an octagon perfume-burner, with gilt cover, 4000f.; a gourd, having on each side a medallion with a landscape, 3620f.; a basin, with a flat cover, having the form of a barrel, 2901f.; a handsome cylindrical porcelain vase of the time of the Myngs, 2060f.; and another of the same period, 1900f. Her Majesty is said to have been the purchaser of some of the finest articles. The sale produced 85,000f.—*Galignani.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The new Exchange at Birmingham will be opened on Monday next by Mr. Scholefield, M.P. Mr. Bright has promised to be present.

The proprietor of the great piggery in Dorsetshire is feeding his swine on rice mixed with other kinds of food.

A large cinerary urn, filled with bones and charcoal, a quantity of flints, and other remains, has been found in the grounds of the Rectory, Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

A proposal has been started in Yorkshire to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Carlisle. A site is suggested at Slingsby Banks, a prominent situation between Malton and Castle Howard.

The Dean of Winchester, the father of the Linnean Society, that body of which he was elected in 1798, has presented his copy of the *Transactions* of

The inmates of a workhouse in Mechanics' Institute. been observed to be unduly elated after dinner, inquiries were made, and it was found that the master's barrel of best ale had been tapped by members for their use.

Government has awarded £73 2s. 6d. to Britch, the finder of 6000 pennies, near Eccles, in August; and £55 13s. 9d. to the discoverer of sixty-two gold coins in Leicestershire. In each case the sum was the metallic value of the coins.

An industrial exhibition was opened at Stratford on Tuesday. The show of productions by working men is most satisfactory. The profits of the exhibition are intended to be applied to the building of a new working men's hall at Stratford.

In succession to the late Earl of Carlisle, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has consented to become the president of the Dublin Bay branch of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and to contribute £10 annually to the funds of the branch.

A meeting was held in Lancaster on Wednesday week for the purpose of founding an idiot asylum for the six northern counties. The project was started at the time the Ripley Hospital was founded, and already it appears to have struck deeply, and there is little doubt it will be successful.

Lady Ann MacSwiney, wife of the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin, has presented to the Industrious Blind Asylum of that city her state chariot, horses, and harness, to be disposed of by lottery in aid of the fund for the extension of the female department of the institution.

A singular case of mistaken identity has occurred at Calverly, Cheshire. A man hanged himself on the 21st of November, and his body was identified as that of Joseph Bebbington. One of Bebbington's brothers paid the funeral expenses, and, with his family, followed the remains to the grave. Last week, to the surprise of his friends, Joseph Bebbington was found alive and well in the Nantwich Union Workhouse.

The Bradfield reservoir, the cause of the Sheffield inundation, has been examined by Messrs. Simpson, Bateman, Hawkesley, Fowler, and Harrison, experienced engineers, and their report on the cause of the calamity differs diametrically from the commonly received opinion. They think there was no fracture of the pipes, nor creep of water along the outside, nor was there any imperfection in the quality of materials or workmanship in the embankment. It was owing, in their opinion, to a landslip, and they mention many circumstances to prove the correctness of their views.

Mr. Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow, a member of the firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, ironmasters, to whose energy the town of Middlesborough already owes a considerable proportion of its progress, intends giving to the inhabitants 100 acres of land, in a convenient position, which is to be completely laid out as a public park, at the expense of the donor. There are now 25,000 inhabitants in Middlesborough, and they labour in many factories, mills, furnaces, and other works of the great iron industry, where, thirty years ago, a solitary farmhouse stood.

The apparent abandonment of the proposed national memorial at Stratford-on-Avon and the growth of the local fund at their disposal since last year have induced the Manchester Shakspeare Commemoration Committee to reconsider their scheme for a permanent recognition of the tercentenary in Manchester. Instead of the one scholarship determined upon in April, to be held alternately by the Free Grammar School and the Owen's College, it has been resolved to divide the existing fund (£2050 net) into two equal sums, for the foundation of two or more scholarships for the study of English literature, one to be held by each of the institutes above named.

The first section of the Anglesea Central Railway, from Gaerwen to Llangefin, has been formally opened, but it will not be open for passenger traffic until January. The line begins by a junction with the Chester and Holyhead at a point near the Gaerwen station, and, passing through the Berw coal-fields and across the Maltraeth Marsh, reaches Llangefin, at a distance of four miles and a half. The remaining distance of thirteen miles and a half from Langefin to Amlwch, the heaviest works of which are far advanced, will, it is expected, be ready for opening by the end of September next.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Royal Dublin Society took place last Saturday, at their lecture theatre, in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and a large assemblage of visitors. Dr. Steele, the assistant secretary, read the report, which showed that "the attendance of students during the past year has been 434, showing an increase of nearly a hundred over the preceding year, 1863; the income derived from fees for the past year amounts to £383 8s. 2d., showing an increase of £102 17s. 2d. for the year which is past. Upon the whole, we have every reason to congratulate the society upon the great progress made by this important school during the past year, there being a large increase in the numbers attending, the number of medallions, medals, and prizes awarded, and in the amount of fees received, together with a visible improvement in the works produced by the students." After the distribution of the prizes, the Hon. George Handcock moved, and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor seconded, a vote of thanks to his Excellency, which was passed by acclamation. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment and congratulated the audience upon the great success that the society had evidently achieved.

At a meeting of the Stockport Mechanics' Institute last week, Mr. Watkin, member for the borough, spoke of the effect of such associations in doing away with the prejudices between class and class:—He recollected in his early days it was thought in the circles in which one had occasionally to move that those belonging to middle-class families who come home with begrimed faces and in linty jackets were not exactly the proper sort to consort with people who considered labour not very respectable, if not positively dishonourable. All that was now gone. We could not now go anywhere without finding the idler and the fellow who would not knuckle down to his fair share of the world's work, even in the very class to which he had referred, who was not treated with the disrespect that was formerly accorded to those who sustained themselves by honest labour. A few days ago, in a mechanics' establishment not far from that place, he found the second son of one of the best, kindest, and ablest members of the House of Peers resident in Cheshire. He found working, and nearly on the same bench, another young man the son of an eminent clergyman, and others connected with some of the most respectable middle-class families in this country. He was happy to say, also—and it caused him a glow which he could not describe—that he saw his only son in his white jacket, and, with hammer and chisel in hand, doing his fair share in the mechanical work of the same establishment. And when he thought of these happy changes, he must say that work was becoming respectable. It was an old phrase, which we owed to some clerical predecessors, *laborare est orare*, and which Mr. Carlyle had translated as "Work is worship."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—On Thursday week a fall of sand at the mouth of a tunnel at Bugsworth, on the Midland line, killed one man and imprisoned eleven others, with four horses, in the tunnel. A number of men were set to work to remove the sand, and the night had far advanced before they effected their object. To their surprise they found the eleven navvies had been steadily pursuing their work in the tunnel all the time. The men had held a consultation, at which they had come to the conclusion that proper steps would be taken to liberate them, and as they could do nothing towards it themselves they might as well pursue their ordinary tasks. More than 200,000 tons of earth had fallen at the mouth of the tunnel.

Two boys, named Thomas Barnsley and John Lomas, were drowned by the breaking of the ice on a piece of water at Crookes, near Sheffield, on Monday.

In a brawl at Hove, near Brighton, on Sunday morning, a man named Coombe deliberately shot a labourer named Shaw, who died instantaneously.

The two convicts Hale and Brough were executed at Stafford on Tuesday—Hale for the murder of his own daughter, and Brough for the murder of an old man who lived in a solitary hut at Bignall Hill, in Shropshire. Hale stoutly protested his innocence to the last, but the evidence given at his trial precludes the apprehension that he has been the victim of a judicial murder. A woman named Baker was condemned to death as an accomplice in his crime, but her sentence has been respited. Francis Wane was executed on Wednesday at Chelmsford for the murder of a woman named Blunt, with whom he formerly lived, but who was about to be married to another man. Lindon, one of the two men sentenced to death for the murder of M'Carthy at Liverpool, has been respited.

On the 18th of October last a violent gale of wind from the S.E. visited the Bay of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. There is, fortunately, stationed at the port an excellent life-boat, which was built four years ago in London under the superintendence of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The sea at the time was very high, and the bay was quite white with foam. The barque Ballarat, of Port Elizabeth, was observed during the night to drift ashore on the Bight. Efforts were made to rescue the crew by an open boat from the shore, but when near the wreck the steerer broke, and, a sea striking the boat, she was capsized, and three of her crew met a watery grave. The Sailors' Friend life-boat afterwards went off, and succeeded in saving the whole of the Ballarat's crew.

AN INDIAN WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

CONFLICT WITH THE INDIANS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The British squadron in the North Pacific Ocean, commanded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, has lately been employed in chastising the Indian tribes of Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for some acts of piracy committed by them. A small vessel, named the Kingfisher, was seized by the people of the Ahousat tribe, plundered, and destroyed; they likewise murdered the captain and crew. When this news came to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island — the squadron being stationed at Esquimaux Harbour, which is near that town — Admiral Denman sent the gun-boat Devastation, Captain Pike, to demand that the murderers should be given up to justice. The Devastation went, but returned without success. Admiral Denman then set forth in the Sutlej, his flagship, on the 1st of October, and on the next morning arrived off the entrance of Clayoquot Sound, where the Devastation joined company. In the afternoon they went in, the Sutlej proceeding up the North Arm and the Devastation up the Herbert Arm. We are indebted to Lieutenant Edward C. Hall, of the Sutlej, for the sketches, one of them is a Engravings are made to illustrate. Barclay Sound, employed as portrait of the Man Friday (formerly Lieutenant R.N.), who was surveying in these waters with H.M.S. Hecate a few years ago. Mr. Hankin, with his Man Friday, accompanied the Admiral's ship on this occasion, and landed at the first native village they reached, in hopes of persuading the Indians to come to a parley or "waw-waw." But the village was deserted by its inhabitants, and some of their canoes were hidden away under the bank: these were immediately brought off. A party of Indians of another tribe, under their chief, Cedar-Ka-Nim, then joined the Sutlej as allies, and with them, probably as a spy, was one of the Ahousats. He was at once made prisoner, and gave corroborative evidence as to the names of those who had murdered the crew of the Kingfisher. The Sutlej, having steamed up as far as Obstruction Pass, returned down the North Arm and stopped in front of the village where it had been before. A native was seen there vehemently gesticulating as the ship drew near to the shore, and exclaiming, probably, at the loss of the canoes. Mr. Hankin and his Man Friday again landed and approached this man quietly, without exciting his alarm, but presently made him a prisoner, believing him to be one of the murderers, and brought him safe on board.

In the mean time the Devastation had been up the Herbert arm of the Sound, but with no better success than the time before. The Admiral, however, determined to make one last effort at conciliation. He sent Friday in a canoe to a village in the Herbert Arm, inhabited by the Ahousat tribe, requesting that the guilty persons and the stolen property should be given up. After a "waw-waw" of nearly two hours they sent back a refusal to give up either. The Sutlej then came in and opened fire upon the village, which was soon knocked to pieces; but, to ensure its total destruction, Lieutenant Talbot, with boats, was sent in to set the huts on fire and bring away the canoes. In a few minutes the village was in flames and eleven canoes were towed off to the ship, the Indians firing but a few shots at Lieutenant Talbot's boat. A large winter encampment of the Indians was destroyed on the next day.

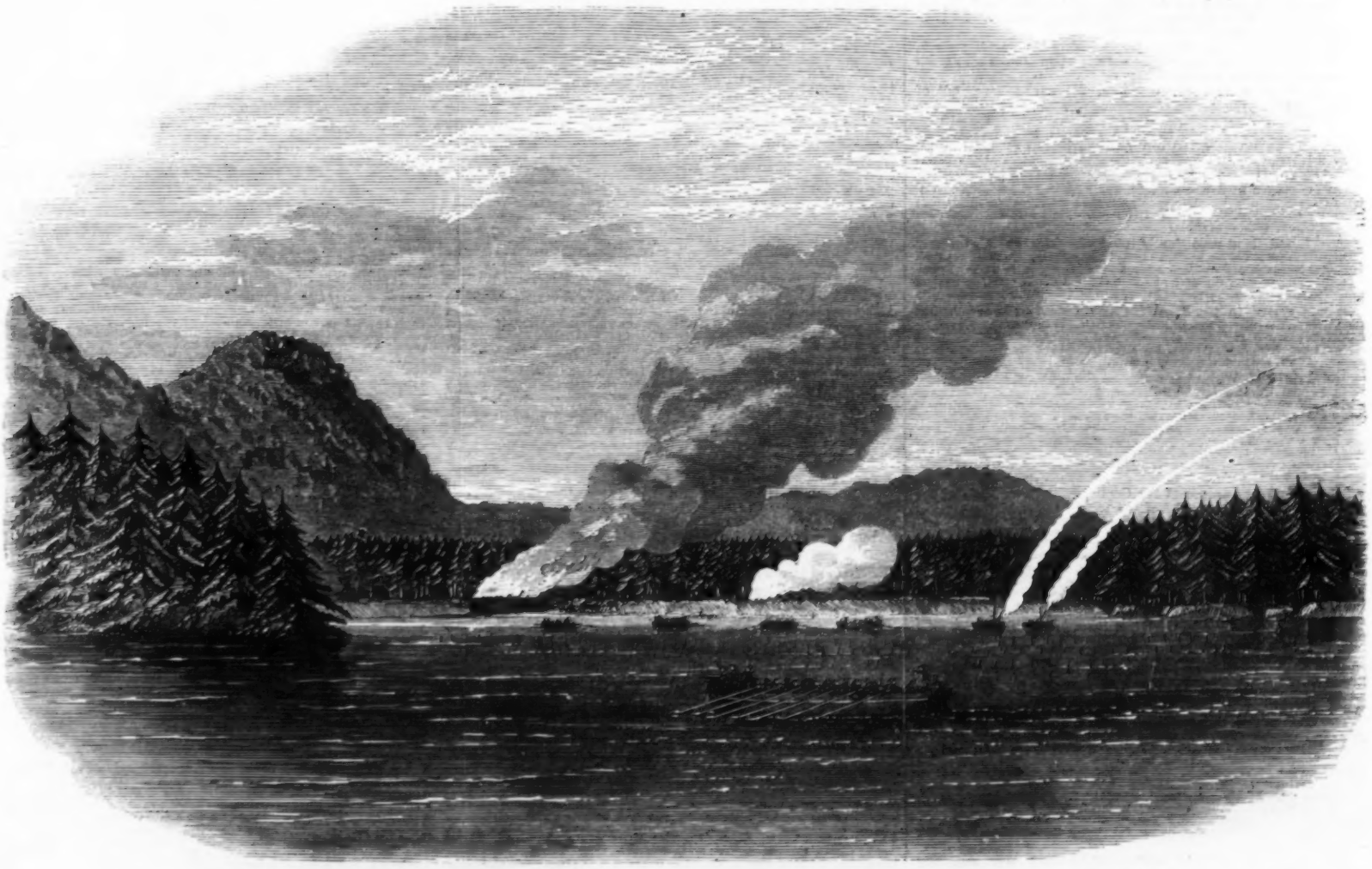
After this, the operations were stayed until Oct. 7, when preparations were made for landing the smallarms company and the marines, accompanied by the friendly chief, Cedar-Ka-Nim, and some of his tribe. This party, with Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of Police, were to march across a neck of land three miles in width, so as to get to the rear of the Indian village on Trout River, Cypress Bay, where Capcha, the chief of the Ahousats, had established himself. At six o'clock next morning they accordingly landed, under the command of Lieutenant H. Stewart, the senior Lieutenant, and, guided by the Indians, marched, with some difficulty, through swampy ground and thick brushwood, intersected by mountain streams, to the shore of Cypress Bay. Here they found the boats of the Sutlej ready to give their assistance, drawn up in the position shown in our second Engraving. The Sutlej had been brought round to this side of the promontory, while the Devastation still lay on the other side; and rockets were thrown up, as a signal from the one side to the other, to announce the success of the landing party. These saw no sign of Indians till within half a mile of Cypress Bay, when smoke and the noise of chopping wood indicated the neighbourhood of the village. The bluejackets, under Lieutenant Maxwell, were then placed in ambush, just outside, to intercept any of the Indians who might try to escape by the riverside; while the marines, divided into two parties, silently advanced into the village. The barking of the dogs, however, soon betrayed their approach, and a complete surprise was thus prevented. They made a dash at the huts, but the Indians were too quick for them, and every dwelling was found empty. In another moment a war-whoop was raised in the surrounding covert, and a sharp fire was opened on every side. This was, of course, returned, and with some effect, ten or twelve of the Indians being killed; but the rest of them got away, leaving our men in possession of the village.

On the following day the Admiral, having decided to send another message to see whether the Ahousats would yet listen to reason after this exhibition of force, the two prisoners on board the Sutlej and Devastation were released, and, furnished with some blankets and tobacco, were dispatched to speak to their people. In the evening they returned, with two more of their tribe, and said that they would assist in delivering the murderers up to justice. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this quarrel may be settled without further bloodshed. We have not learned how many of the attacking party were killed or wounded; but it appears that thirteen of the Indians were killed at Cypress Bay and twelve on the other occasion in the Herbert Arm, an inlet of Clayoquot Sound. The frequency of outrages and disorders on the coast is a subject of the more regret, as it is notorious that the white man himself is often to blame when the Indian takes the law into his own hands. The appointment of a Government agent, a man of character and intelligence, well acquainted with the Indian language and customs, to whom they might appeal in disputed cases, would perhaps obviate the necessity for any hostile action in future.

A FAKIR, OR MUSSULMAN SAINT, OF HOSHUNGABAD, CENTRAL INDIA.

AN INDIAN FAKIR, OR MUSSULMAN SAINT.

The extraordinary figure delineated in our Engraving is the reverend Wuzzeer Alee Shah Mulung, a well-known Fakir, or Mussulman saint, residing at Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces of India. He is also the caretaker of the Mudár Bagh, a public garden in the suburbs of that city, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nerbudda River, and remarkable for its fine large trees. An amateur photographer, Captain Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has sent us two portraits of this strange-looking person. The one which we have engraved shows his wonderfully long hair, which trails about two feet on the ground as he stands upright, hanging down in curls as thick as a man's thumb; the other portrait, taken at a different time, represents him with his *puggeree* gathered in snake-like coils around his head—this *puggeree* consisting simply of his own hair, with a single fold of muslin over it. The devout and pious Fakir of Hoshungabad is greatly venerated by the disciples of his own faith.



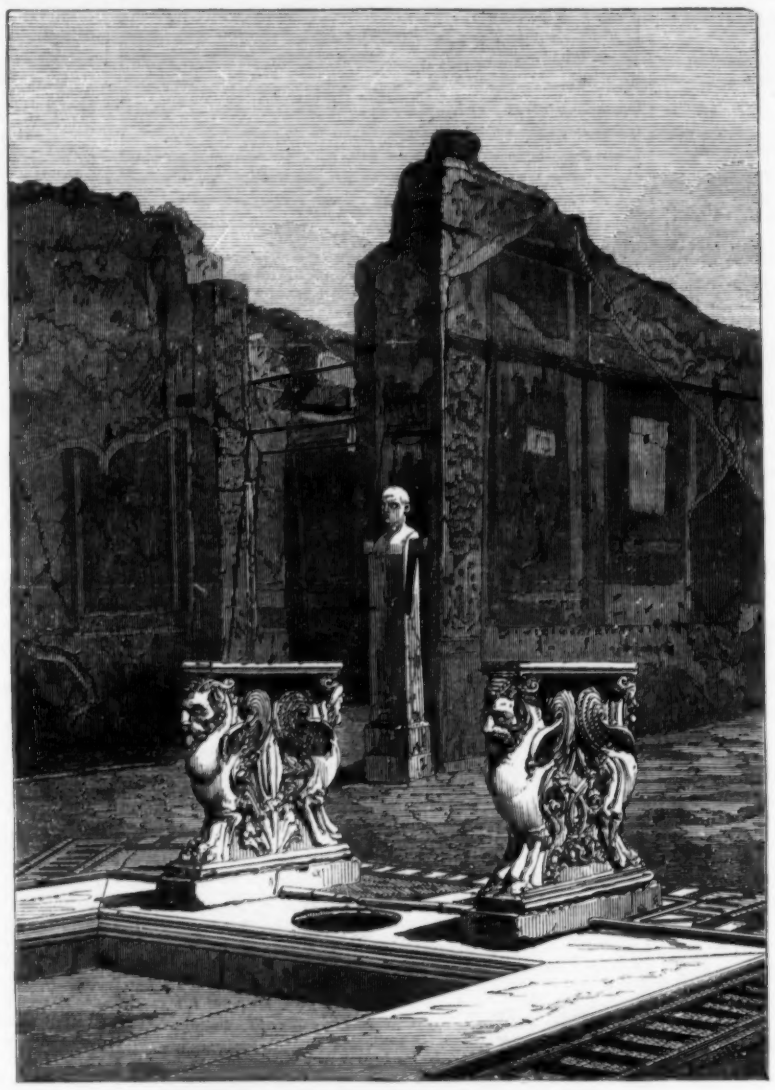
THE BOATS OF H.M.S. SUTLEJ AND DEVASTATION ATTACKING AN INDIAN VILLAGE IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE BURIED CITY OF POMPEII.

During the last three or four years, since the misrule of the Neapolitan Bourbons was superseded by the kingdom of Italy, great progress has been made in the task of bringing to light that abundant store of curious relics of antiquity which had remained for eighteen centuries buried in the ruins of Pompeii. The extent and importance of these operations, carried on under the direction of Cavaliere Fiorelli, with the advice of Signor

STATUETTE OF SILENUS.

Niccolini, the highest authority upon the subject, have been acknowledged throughout Europe by the students of Roman history and the connoisseurs of classic art. The Illustrations which we have engraved are selected from a large collection of photographs placed at our disposal by the Rev. James Fletcher, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, author of a treatise on the remains of Pompeii. One of our Engravings presents a general view of the most recent excavations, showing that part of the ancient city which has, within the last year and a half or two years, been laid open by the zeal and energy of the new Administration. It had been supposed that the most important locality for the excavations of Pompeii was that which lay around the Forum, and which was



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF CORNELIUS RUFUS.

explored and minutely described some fifty years ago, the general opinion being that none but private houses of an inferior class would be found elsewhere. The latest discoveries, however, prove that some of the buildings richest in artistic decoration, and otherwise most interesting, are to be found in the quarter which is but now thrown open to modern research. Among these we may particularly notice the house of Cornelius Rufus, an interior view of which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. The usual features of Roman domestic architecture, as in other mansions of grandees and rich men at Pompeii, may be easily recognised in this example. Here is the *impluvium*, or shallow basin, to catch rain-water, in the centre of the open court around which are disposed the private cham-

STATUETTE OF NARCISSUS.

bers of the family; the bust of Cornelius Rufus himself, on a pedestal inscribed with his name, is seen beyond. The sculptured griffins, or monsters with rams' horns and claws, are characteristic of the grotesque style of decoration imported into the Roman Empire from its Asiatic conquests. A marble slab laid across here would form a table. The other two Illustrations we present in this Number belong to a higher kind of plastic art. They represent a pair of bronze statuettes, each about two feet in height, which have been found in different places among the ruins of the buried city. That of Silenus, bearing a tray on his head, is thought to have been a lamp-stand. It is remarkable that it shows the serpent and other Egyptian emblems. The figure of Narcissus has been greatly admired for the grace of its proportions and the anatomical correctness of its forms, more especially apparent in the back view, which is displayed in our Engraving.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Aldershott, Hants, the wife of Major Hawley, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at No. 50, Eccles-street, Dublin, the wife of James Bell, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th ult., at Sealkote, Punjaub, India, the wife of Captain G. Alexander, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, Baroness Blome, of a son.

At Queen's-gate, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, of a son.

At Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset G. Calthorpe, of a son.

At Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kinmel, of a son.

At St. James's-square, Lady Williams Wynn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, by the Rev. John Oakley, Frederick L. Dibblee, Esq., C.E., to Emily, youngest daughter of Stephen Binney, Esq., of Moncton, New Brunswick, B.N.A.

On the 16th ult., at St. Paul's, Agra, by the Rev. J. J. Carshore, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. Sheep, M.A., Bradford Hardinge, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late Major-General Hardinge, K.H., Royal Artillery, to Caroline, second daughter of Wm. Edwardes, Esq., Judge of Suddee Court, Agra, of the same service. No cards.

At East Retford, Rodolph Zwilchenbart, Esq., jun., of Liverpool, to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Erskine, Vicar of Beighton, Derbyshire.

On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's parish church, by the Rev. J. Fell, Francis Adams, Esq., solicitor, Bristol-road, Birmingham, to Clarissa S., third daughter of Mr. Thos. Hinds, of Huntingdon. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., to the great regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, Mr. Joseph Newey, of New Hall-street, Dudley, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 20th inst., at Leslie Hill, Ballymoney, Ireland, Sarah, wife of James Edmund Leslie, Esq., J.P., D.L.

On the 8th inst., at 1, Carlton-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, James Wilkin, Esq., aged 52.

On the 26th inst., at Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, Francis Philip Bedingfield, formerly Captain Royal Artillery, in his 81st year, deeply and deservedly lamented.

On the 23rd inst., at 5, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Atwool, Esq., deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

On the 16th inst., at Paris, Francis Barron, Esq., of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, late 16th Lancers, in the 27th year of his age.—R.I.P.

At Wilton-place, Sarah Jane, daughter of the late General Sir S. Bentham, K.S.G.

Near Nelson, New Zealand, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Right Rev. E. Hobhouse, Lord Bishop of Nelson.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Frances, relict of Major Ormsby, and daughter of the late Right Rev. W. Gore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick, aged 96.

At Dunsany Castle, Ireland, the Hon. E. R. Plunkett, son of Lord Dunsany, aged 8.

At Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the Hon. Georgiana Maunsell, wife of J. E. Maunsell, Esq., late of the Royal Horse Artillery.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1865.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.—First Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Battle of Castillejos: the Moors defeated by the Spaniards, under General Prim, 1860.

MONDAY, 2.—Granada surrenders to Ferdinand of Arragon, 1492. Charles II. orders the Exchequer to suspend payment, 1672.

TUESDAY, 3.—Charles I. impeaches six members of Parliament for treason (their attempted arrest led to the Civil War), 1642.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—The Alien Bill passed, 1793. Great Northern Railway opened, 1841. The moon's first quarter, 5h. 42m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Nancy; Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, and slain, 1477. Death of the Austrian Marshal Radetsky, 1858.

FRIDAY, 6.—Epiphany; Old Christmas Day. King Harold II. crowned at Westminster, 1066.

SATURDAY, 7.—Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise, 1558. Death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 4 15	A h m 4 37	M h m 4 58	A h m 5 20	M h m 5 43	A h m 6 8	M h m 6 39
A h m 6 58	M h m 7 25	A h m 7 55	M h m 8 26	A h m 9 3	M h m 9 49	A h m 10 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Dec. 14	29·774	40·1	36·5	·88	10	37·3	41·2	ENE. NE.	311	·093
15	29·742	33·4	28·8	·85	10	33·1	35·1	ENE. NE.	372	·000
16	29·822	33·4	30·3	·89	10	33·0	35·3	ENE. E.	439	·000
17	29·814	28·2	23·1	·83	9	27·0	31·0	NE. ENE. N.	158	·000
18	..	..	..	..	..	16·3	37·1	..	237	·025*
19	29·924	36·9	33·7	·89	7	26·1	38·8	SE.	150	·029*
20	29·848	44·0	42·4	·94	9	30·4	47·7	SE. ESE. E.	205	·033
21	29·969	39·1	36·0	·90	10	39·1	40·7	WSW. NW.	253	·010
22	30·204	34·7	29·9	·84	10	35·0	35·8	ENE.NNE.NE.	536	·000
23	30·430	31·7	26·8	·84	10	30·5	33·2	E. ENE.	696	·000
24	30·555	30·7	26·8	·87	10	26·6	31·7	ENE. NE.	438	·000
25	..	..	..	..	..	30·3	34·3	..	352	·000
26	..	..	..	..	..	32·4	37·1	..	250	·000
27	30·509	32·5	26·7	·81	..	27·8	35·7	NW. NNW.	112	·000

* Melted snow.

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

	DEC. 14 TO DEC. 20.						
Barometer (In inches) corrected	29·732	29·784	29·768	29·829	29·835	29·917	29·914
Temperature of Air	40·0°	35·0°	35·0°	39·0°	29·0°	31·0°	41·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0°	31·0°	33·0°	28·0°	29·0°	..	41·0°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	E.	CALM.	SE.
	DEC. 21 TO DEC. 27.						
Barometer (In inches) corrected	30·025	30·177	30·428	30·574	30·499	30·330	30·313
Temperature of Air	39·0°	35·0°	32·0°	31·7°	33·0°	34·0°	39·0°
Temperature of Evaporation..	39·0°	33·0°	29·0°	29·7°	30·0°	31·0°	37·0°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	ENE.	E.	ENE.	E.	NNE.	NW.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—ONLY APPEARANCE of Mdme. GRISI.—Saturday Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Vocalists—Mdme. Grisi and Mr. Patey. Solo Pianist—Mr. G. Beringer. Mdme. Grisi will sing "Casta diva;" new song, "Asola," M. Lutz (composed expressly for Mdme. Grisi); and the "Last Rose of Summer." Conductor—Mr. Manns. Admission Half-a-crown. Season Tickets free. A few Reserved Seats on sale in the naves of Palace, Half-a-crown.

Note.—"A more agreeable means of passing a winter afternoon can hardly be imagined than is now provided every Saturday at the Crystal Palace."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—Special Attractions, more varied than ever. Amusements from morning till night—impossible to describe in Advertisements. Le Petit Blondin, the Juvenile Rope-dancer—Mr. Jackson Haines, the Champion American Skater—Sylvester, the Charmed Monster, &c.—The Eliotro Brothers, the Classical Gymnasts—Barnes, the Champion Vaulter, in his sixty Somersaults—Jean Bond and his Wonderful Dog—Herr Willie, the Great German Contortionist—J. H. Stead, the Cure—Most amusing Clowns—Pantomimic Ballet, with Mr. Stead as Simplin; forming an unparalleled variety of holiday amusements. In addition to these:—The Fine Arts Courts, in variety and beauty unequalled in the world—The decorations of the Palace, with the Great Christmas-tree, should be seen by all—The Great Fair and Bazaar, the best opportunity for Christmas Presents—Shakspere House—Monumental Models—Swings, Roundabouts, Invigorators, and other popular amusements—Galleries of Models and Ships—The extraordinary Chimpanzee—The unique Aquariums. All these things render the Crystal Palace the one place for holiday enjoyment.

This Christmas Edmonds's (late Wombwell's) Windsor Castle Great Menagerie will be exhibited, adjoining the Palace. This extraordinary addition to the other attractions is, like the Palace and its approaches, all under cover.—Admission to the Menagerie, Sixpence.

Admission to the Palace, One Shilling. One hundred and fifty railway trains daily, from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington; also from London, Chatham, and Dover to Sydenham-hill Station. Palace lighted up at dusk. Wonderfully beautiful effect.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.—Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling.

"The Crystal Palace distances all competitors for popular favour by the number, novelty, and variety of its Christmas amusement is."—Vide newspapers.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, and Mr. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday at Three, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Opera di Camera, THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY, and TOO MANY COOKS, every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings at Three.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The new Operetta, PUNCHINELLO, and the New Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, Every Evening. Performances commence at Seven. Morning Performances, Tuesdays and Saturdays, commence at Two.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The Free-list entirely suspended.—On MONDAY, JAN. 2, and during the Week, the Farce of A YOUNG LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs. G. Belmore, G. F. Neville, Fitzjames, G. Spencer, Miss Helen Howard, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday during the Pantomime. Children and Schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, for Morning Performances only. The Holidays, the GRAND CHRISTMAS COMIC PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HOP O' MY THUMB. The gorgeously-beautiful character of the decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of scenical surprises and transformation wonders, are ensured by the fact of their being entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. Robert Roxby. Characters in the opening:—Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss E. Falconer, Miss Hud-peth, Mr. G. Belmore, Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. Meagreson, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle, &c. The Harlequinade will include the services of those popular pantomimists (forming a Double Company), Harry Boleno and Mr. C. Lauri, Clowns; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons; Mr. Cormack and Mr. S. Saville, Harlequins; Mdme. Boleno and Misses Gunnisa, Columbines. Signor Toscano, the talented One-legged Dancer, and Mdlle. Detete, four years of age, who will introduce her celebrated Imitations a la Perea Nena. The Masks, Devices, and Dresses from designs by the humorously-renowned Dykwakya. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Scenes, Tricks, &c., invented by Messrs. H. Boleno and Cormack. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnard. Machinery by Mr. Tucker and Assistants. Gas Effects by Mr. J. Hinkley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Lawler. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense Success of Mr. Sothern in his two famous characters of David Garrick and Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, which he will represent every evening. Mr. Buckstone will also appear in both pieces. Great success of Mr. Byron's Christmas Fairy Extravaganza of PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, The Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter—Miss Louisa Keeley, Miss Nelly Moore, Mr. Compton, &c. MONDAY, JAN. 2, at Seven, DAVID GARRICK; at Nine, LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR; after which, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; to conclude with the farce of MRS. WHITE.—N.B. The Christmas piece concludes at Eleven.—Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Fechter will perform his universally allowed great impersonation of RUY BLAS Every Evening till further notice.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence with, MY WIFE'S OUT—Messrs. H. Widdicombe, Charles, Miss Percy, and Miss E. Laveau. After which, at Eight o'Clock, RUY BLAS—Ruy Blas, Mr. Fechter; Messrs. Ryder, Fitzpatrick, F. Charles, M'Intyre, Garden, Raymond, Collett, Clifford, Moreland; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, H. Percy, and Mrs. Winstanley. To conclude with a Farcical Oriental Extravaganza, entitled BEAR-FACED IMPOSTORS—Schahabaham (a pacha of three tails), Mr. Raymond; Mustapha (his vizier), Mr. Garden; Jack Horns, Mr. H. Widdicombe; Bill Stumps, Mr. F. Moreland (quondam proprietors of the original united happy family); Ali (chief guardian of the ladies of the harem), Mr. Collett; Ayesha (formerly Jemima Stumps, but now first favourite of the pacha), Miss Laveau; Fatima (second favourite of the pacha), Miss Percy; Shekerlah (third favourite of the pacha), Miss Travers; Bela (fourth favourite of the pacha), Miss Watson; Zenobia (formerly baaon of the harem, chief wife of the pacha, but now discarded for Ayesha), Miss Hatch. Various choice specimens of zoology, guards, slaves, and attendants, by the numerous and talented Smith family. Divertissement des Podalesques. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily from Eleven til Five.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE HIDDEN HAND—Mr. H. Neville, Misses L. Foote and K. Terry. After which, a New Extravaganza, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., called CUPID AND PSYCHE. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the Week, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. At Eight, LEAH—Miss Bateman; and DARK DOINGS IN THE CLOSET—by the Knotting-'em Brothers. Mr. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, JAN. 1, TRADESMAN'S SON—Mr. Fernandez, Miss Pennefather. After which, the Great Surrey Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN KING PUMPKIN, OR RICHARD YE LION HEARTE. Juvenile Nights, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on which occasions the Pantomime will be played first.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Professor Pepper's Third Ghost Lecture includes Exhibition of the Physiscope, and two new spectral tableaux entitled "The Indian Widow's Suttee" and the pretty fairy tale of "Snow White and Rosy Red" (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors)—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr. R. Coote, entitled, "Nile Sauce; or, the Travels of Brown and the Wonderful Rovings of the great Baron Munchausen"—Engagement of Signor Blitz, the renowned Conjurer, and of Herr Wheatkins, the King of Jugglers—The Headless Man, and Legs and Arms in Motion without Bodies, by Mr. Cheshire's Improved Shadow Pantomimic Effects in Mr. J. L. King's New Lecture—The Royal Magic Tub, containing thousands of toys and trinkets for gratuitous distribution amongst the juvenile visitors on Thursday, Jan. 5.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—These CONCERTS will commence on JAN. 7, at Eight o'Clock, and continue EVERY SATURDAY until March. Artistes—Mdmes. Louisa Pyne, Rudersdorff, Lemmens-Sherrington, Liebhart, Bouman, Sainton-Dolby, Arabella Goddard, Alice Mangold; MM. Otto Goldschmidt, Ernst, Paque, J. F. Barnett, Sainton, Jansa, Pollitzer, Doyle, Paque, G. Collins, and Perze. Conductor, Wilhelm Ganz. Director, Herr C. Godfrin. Tickets to be had at Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; the principal Music Warehouses, &c.

COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—On MONDAY and during the Holidays, THREE GRAND LEVEES DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Nature's smallest edition of her choicest works—A bachelor and belle of mature age, and larger than two infants. At Eleven o'Clock they appear in the identical Wedding Costume worn by them at the Marriage of General Tom Thumb; and they also perform Songs, Duets, Dances, and give several Comic Personations, with an entire change of Programme at each Levée. They will be drawn to and from St. James's Hall in their Lilliputian Carriage, by Four of the Smallest Ponies in the world, presented to them by General Tom Thumb. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Children Half price to the 2s. and 3s., seats.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Great Treat for the Juveniles, MDME. TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Established 23 years, at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.

New Additions.—All the Kings and Queens (Regnant) of England, from the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, in the peculiar costumes of the respective periods.

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Admittance, One Shilling; Extra Rooms, Sixpence.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE PROVINCES AND THE CONTINENT.—GREAT SUCCESS of the PUBLIC CABINET SEANCES, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Sofa-stalls, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; body of hall, 3s.—N.B. After each Public Seance there will be given a DARK SEANCE, to which only a limited number of Tickets will be sold, at a Half-Guinea each.

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The Directors have secured, on favourable terms, an extensive freehold site in Token-house-yard, next to the offices of the Provincial Credit Company, having a frontage of upwards of 100 ft. The site is admirably adapted to the requirements of the undertaking, not only from its central position, but from the great advantage it possesses in being free from the noise and disturbance of a leading thoroughfare.

The Directors propose to erect on the site of the existing houses a handsome and substantial building, containing on the ground and first floors several large and smaller sale-rooms; on the second and third floors, which are to be approached by a separate entrance, numerous rooms and other accommodation, which can either be used as sale-rooms, or for arbitrations, or let for offices. The basement will contain suitable refreshment accommodation and additional cellarage or offices, to be also let off.

The revenue of the company will consist:—First, of rents to be received from the auctioneers for the use of the sale-rooms, the demand for which is continually increasing; secondly, from rent to be received in respect of the refreshment department; and thirdly, from rents to be received for the offices, arbitration-rooms, cellars, &c., from which sources the Directors confidently expect a most satisfactory dividend will be realised.

The undertaking originates with the Directors. There will be no "promotion money" paid to anyone, either directly or indirectly, and the preliminary expenses will be confined to such as are actually necessary to be incurred.

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THE AUCTION MART COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of JANUARY, 1865, for London, and on the following Saturday for the country. (By order) H. J. DOWDEN, Secretary pro. tem.

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Now ready, price One Shilling,

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To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become Benefactors by Will the following Form of Legacy is recommended:—

I give and bequeath unto the Cancer Hospital, London, situate at 167, Piccadilly, and also in the Fulham-road, Brompton, Middlesex, the sum of £——, to be paid out of my personal estate not charged on land, to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution. By order, W. J. COCKERELL, Sec.

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This ancient Institution is not only national, but universal. Children from all parts of the World, orphans or not, are eligible.

Subscriptions (much needed) earnestly solicited, and gratefully received by Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street; or by E. F. LEECH, Secretary.

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POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864,
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THE

ANSWER to the PICTORIAL CHARADE in our CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

"MISCELLANY."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

AMERICAN news, at the close of the year, is very interesting in itself, and seems to have a still graver interest for this country. It is quite on the cards that, without much prudence and forbearance on the part of the Governments of England and of the Federal States, complications will arise which may produce a rupture. Enraged at the liberation of the raiders and ruffians of St. Albans, General Dix, without waiting to hear whether the decision of the French-Canadian Judge was to be reviewed by the Executive, issued orders that, in future, any such outrages were to be chastised by the slaughter of the offenders, wherever they might be found, and that they were to be followed into the territories of the Queen of England, without any regard to frontier rights. Now, it happens that the Canadians have no more sympathy with these scoundrels than we have, and also that the judgment has been set aside, the Judge apprised that he was wrong, and orders had been given for the re-arrest of the men, if they have not been wise enough to get out of the way. But, whether this had been the case or not, it is clear that Dix's act must be disavowed by the President, and that, if his orders have been obeyed in the slightest degree, apology is due from the American Government. Whether the decision of a regular law court be right or wrong, it is not to be borne that it should be followed by a military outrage. But there is more. The Federal papers do not scruple to say that Mr. Lincoln meditates war with this country. They assert that he intends to quarrel with us, in order to have a good excuse for terminating the struggle with the obstinate Confederates, whom he may occasionally beat in battle, but cannot subdue. We meet these assertions, as we have a right to do with an expression of total disbelief in their truth. Hitherto, even when our relations with the Union have been most unpleasant, the Government of the States has manifested a readiness to believe in the honesty of our conduct, and we have given Mr. Seward no reason that justifies his abandonment of that belief. We are blameless in the matter. Moreover, the ink is scarcely dry upon our reprint of the President's solemn declaration that the war shall proceed until one party succumb. We have no right to insult the chosen head of a great nation by assuming that he meditated treachery towards a friendly Power. We do not even put a harsh construction on the notice to terminate the treaty in respect of the lake armaments. It places us at a disadvantage; but the Americans are within the letter of the agreement, and we have no right to complain. It may be well that they should distinctly understand that, whatever may be the rabid utterances of a portion of our own press, which almost rivals their own in recklessness of assertion and

want of reticence and good taste, the thoughtful and respectable portion of English society has at present no belief that the Government of Washington contemplates a crime.

Assuredly we have no intention of meeting swagger by swagger. We are not inclined to boast of what we could do if a rupture should take place. The American Government knows this as well as Earl Russell does. Canada would at first suffer, especially if the new war should be conducted in the spirit in which certain of the Northern generals have acted towards men who were the other day fellow-citizens of those who now ravage the Southern districts. England herself is rarely herself at the outset of war. But who doubts the issue? The Union would be at an end for ever. Our instant recognition of the Confederacy would be followed by the pouring through its harbours, whose blockade we should go through as through paper, such armaments as would speedily turn the fortunes of the war, and, aided by the re-invigorated and vengeful Southerns, we should sweep Federalism from the South as we swept Napoleonism from the Peninsula. And we should soon place Canada in a position to hurl back the invaders, no matter what early successes they might have gained. But it is undesirable to dwell on possibilities which we hope and believe will never arise. Assured that the American Government comprehends the whole question, and assured also that the better portion of the people in both countries would denounce the wickedness of a needless war, we would leave the disagreeable question which has just arisen to the solution of honourable diplomacy.

The end of the year has brought triumphs to the Federal arms. We are imperfectly informed as to the exact position of General Sherman, but there is reason to believe that Savannah has fallen. He had certainly stormed and taken its ill-manned but gallantly-defended fortress, Fort M'Allister. The rest of the account is but rumour, but there are reasons for thinking the rumour correct. At all events, after a very masterly display of strategy during his "retreat," by menacing one enemy and another, and bewildering all, Sherman has made his way to the sea, and is in communication with Admiral Dahlgren's squadron. If Savannah be not reduced, it has been formidably besieged. We are informed, however, that its defences are strong, and, supposing that it has not been seized at a coup-de-main by Sherman, his work may yet be heavy. We also hear that General Thomas has bided his time, *more suo*, until he could strike at Hood with effect, and that he has struck heavily, routed the valiant but not over-skilful Confederate leader, and captured many prisoners and guns. The last advices left him about to follow up his blow; but this sequel is not always one in which the assailant is successful. A real "victory" is, nevertheless, claimed. The Wilmington expedition has also been dispatched at last, and the description of the armament is very imposing. Wilmington would be a far more valuable acquisition than Savannah, and both sides are well aware of this, and will make proportionate efforts. But, taking the whole state of the war into account, the close of the year brings renown to the Federal generals and discouragement to their adversaries, though the value of the victories, taken at their highest, is not great as bearing upon the issue of the war. City after city may surrender, but Confederatism will not surrender; and the Union will need almost as many garrisons as it can number of conquered towns if it is to hold its dearly-bought prizes. The spirit of the South is said to be unbroken. Sherman's march has revealed some of the weakness of the Confederate chances; but in the face of all this the great army of the North is defied, and can do nothing while the successes of its other armies are won only by desperately hard work and frequent and fierce fighting. We are strangely misinformed as to the resources of the South if the exhaustion of which we hear so much has brought it to a moribund state.

Setting entirely aside the irritating topic which has newly arisen, treating as spiteful bluster the menaces of some of the Federal organs, and refusing to believe, with others, that the Chief of the Union is planning treachery, we unhesitatingly recur to the declarations which we have repeatedly made on behalf of the better classes in England—namely, that we earnestly desire to see the Americans at peace. We trust to close our record of the in-coming year with an allusion to the conclusion of the most hideous and irrational war hitherto noticed in history. That a still more hideous and irrational war will succeed it we have too much faith in a superintending Providence to believe.

The King of Greece has intrusted Professor Kyriakn, of the moderate party, with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Bank of Russia has issued a notice announcing that the subscriptions to the Lottery Loan, which closed yesterday week, amount to 115,250,000 roubles.

The great-uncle of the reigning Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Louis Joseph Antoine, who had been suffering for a few days from an illness apparently of little moment, died, whilst asleep, on Thursday sennight, aged eighty.

The *Official Journal* of Warsaw announces that the Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Poland has been removed from his post and replaced by a Russian. The former was the last of the Polish functionaries that remained in the superior administration of the kingdom.

AGES OF THE NOBILITY, &c.—It appears from "*Who's Who in* 1865" that the oldest Duke is the Duke of Northumberland, aged 72; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 17; the oldest Marquis, the Marquis of Westmeath, aged 79; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 15; the oldest Earl, the Earl of Beverley, aged 86; the youngest, the Earl of Charleville, aged 12; the oldest Viscount, Viscount Combermere, aged 91; the youngest, Viscount Downe, aged 20; the oldest Baron is Lord Brougham, aged 86; the youngest, Lord Rodney, aged 7; the oldest member of the Privy Council is Viscount Combermere, aged 91; the youngest, the Prince of Wales, aged 23; the oldest member of the House of Commons is General the Hon. Sir Hugh Arbuthnot, member for Kincardineshire, aged 85; the youngest, the Hon. C. R. D. H. Tracy, member for Montgomeryshire, aged 24; the oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, aged 82; the youngest, Sir James P. Wilde, aged 48; the oldest Judge in Ireland is Chief Justice Lefroy, aged 88; the youngest, Justice Keogh, aged 47; the oldest Scotch Lord of Session is the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice General, aged 71; the youngest, the Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk, aged 54; the oldest Archbishop is the Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 70; the youngest, the Archbishop of York, aged 45; the oldest Bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, aged 87; the youngest, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, aged 45; the oldest colonial Bishop is the Bishop of Toronto, aged 85; the youngest, the Bishop of Nassau, aged 38; the oldest Baronet is Sir Thomas Staples, aged 89; the youngest, Sir George R. Sitwell, aged 4; the oldest Civil or Military Knight is General Sir A. B. Clifton, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Charles T. Bright, aged 32.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds of Osborne and afterwards took a drive. Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. The Royal "baron of beef," which was roasted at Windsor Castle, was received at Osborne on this day, and, together with the "boar's head" and "game pie," decked the Christmas sideboard of her Majesty.

On Christmas Eve her Majesty distributed Christmas gifts to the wives of the labourers and others employed upon the Osborne estate and also to the children of the Whippingham school, who assembled shortly before four o'clock. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the servants' hall, where the gifts were laid out, at four o'clock. Her Majesty, assisted by the Royal family, distributed the articles of clothing to the women and toys of various descriptions to the children, for whom also a Christmas-tree was prepared. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Osborne from Greenwich Park. The Prince of Leiningen also arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Christmas Day the Queen, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Louisa, accompanied by Countess Blucher, took a drive.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr has succeeded the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, continue at Sandringham House, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week the Prince attended a private "meet" of the West Norfolk hounds at Sandringham. The Wolferton Brick Kiln, Jocelyn, and other woods were drawn, but no run could be obtained. Thus the day proved a blank, and the first the Prince has had this season. His Royal Highness is particularly desirous that foxes should be preserved upon his estate.

On Wednesday week the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, drove to Marham, on a visit to Mr. H. Villebois, the master of the West Norfolk hunt. His Royal Highness, with a large party of the élite of the neighbourhood, enjoyed the day, shooting in the covers of Narborough Contract. The Prince passed the night at Marham House, and was joined the next day by the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses honoured Mr. Villebois with their presence until yesterday week, when they returned to Sandringham.

On Christmas Day the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

The labourers employed upon the Prince's estate, together with their wives and families, were liberally provided for by his Royal Highness at Christmas.

The Marquis of Bowmont has arrived at Sandringham House, on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

The Duchess of Norfolk arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex, on Wednesday, from Paris. The Duchess's visit to France was for the purpose of taking a farewell of Lady Minna Fitzalan Howard, her Grace's second daughter, who, after passing through the customary course as a novitiate, has taken the black veil. The beautiful and pious recluse completed her twenty-first year last month. The Duke of Norfolk is making a tour through France.

The Duchess of Grafton and Lady Ashburton have arrived in Paris. The Duke will meet them in that city, on their way to Cannes to pass the winter.

The Earl and Countess De Grey arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens on Tuesday, from Nocton Park.

The Countess of Fife and Lady Anne Duff have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at Rome.

The Earl of Fife has left town on a visit to Lord Walsingham.

The Earl of Beverley, accompanied by Lady Louisa Percy, has arrived at Ditton, Torquay.

The Earl of Dunmore has left town for Dunmore Park, his seat in Scotland.

Lord Lyons arrived at the Duchess of Norfolk's mansion in St. James's-square on Monday from Liverpool, where his Excellency landed on Sunday from New York. The noble Lord is in rather better health than when he left the United States.

Lady Napier has left London to join his Excellency Lord Napier at Berlin.

The Princess Czartoryska, widow of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski, died at Montpellier a few days ago, in her sixty-fourth year.

THE ROMAN REMAINS IN CHESTER.—At the second monthly meeting of the session of the Chester Archæological Society, Dr. Bushfield read a paper "On the Remains of the Romans in Chester, with a detailed Description of those discovered in Bridge-street, in June, 1863." The lecture was copiously illustrated with drawings, prepared expressly for the evening. In opening the subject, the lecturer said:—"I regret my assent to give this lecture the more because the discovery has excited a very large amount of interest in the archæological world, through a paper which was read before the Society of Antiquaries, in January last, by Mr. W. Tite, which I believe to be inaccurate." He then proceeded to give a slight historical sketch, to show what it was that induced the Romans to come to this part of Britain, and their reason for fixing on the present site of Chester, followed by a brief glance at the 20th Legion. He then described the site of the recent discovery of the Roman remains, followed by a detailed description of everything that was discovered. The lecturer said he believed that the remains threw considerable light on the formation of that great peculiarity, the Chester rows. In speaking of the origin of the city, he said that, although we have no authenticated account of the first founding of Chester by the Romans, yet it probably took place between A.D. 78 and 80. Was Chester a British or a Celtic town before the Roman period? Wherever the primeval inhabitants dwelt, they left their marks in the form of earthwork, funeral remains, &c., none of which was there any record of having been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Chester. Agricola probably selected the site of Chester as the principal basis of operations, forming a large intrenched camp after the ordinary Roman model, the stamp of which Chester, in its surrounding walls, bears to the present day. In regard to any doubts as to Chester being the Roman Deva, he need only quote the words of one of the authors of "Magna Britannia":—"That Chester was the Deva of the Romans is a matter beyond all controversy." The lecturer stated that the excavated portion which contained the bulk of the Roman remains was about 123 ft. in length by 88 ft. in width. After describing these remains he stated that not one is now visible in the original position. Some have been used in the buildings now in progress, some have been removed to the Water Tower Museum, and some are in private hands; so that, with regard to their original site, they are now practically obliterated. In their original positions they were of the utmost interest to us as lovers of archæology, and of practical use to antiquaries in general, as exhibiting some new phases of Roman work, and for the sake of comparison with other remains of the same era in other parts of Britain; and, moreover, they bore with them all those marks of veneration, a feeling for which is so prevalent among the large section of the travelling Americans, one of whose principal delights in visiting the old country is for the purpose of seeing and examining the venerable ruins and remains of past ages which they do not possess in their own land." The paper then went on to examine the remains in detail, first noticing the manufactures in clay—such as plain tiles, pantiles, fine tiles, cylindrical tiles, hexagonal roof slabs, and tile tombs. Passing on, it took into consideration Roman pavements, including not only the floors of residences, but those of courtyards, offices, and the streets. Then came a notice of the tesselated pavement, the various shapes and colours being described, and specimens of them exhibited. Dr. Bushfield concluded by stating that at the next meeting he proposed to describe Roman masonry in Chester, and after that the hypocaust. He would then enter into the question as to the character of the building—whether it was, as Mr. Tite said, a temple, or whether it was a public building at all; and if a public building, whether it might not have been a series of public baths.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the vigil of St. Thomas the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the chancel and burial-ground of St. Peter's, Bournemouth.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. J. Keble, who has had a slight paralytic attack, is progressing favourably.

The Sherwood Rangers (Yeomanry Cavalry) have decided to place three painted windows in Shircoaks Church, as a memorial to their late Colonel, the Duke of Newcastle.

The Ven. R. W. Evans, D.D., has resigned the archdeaconry of Westmoreland, and the Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Vicar of Kendal, has been appointed as his successor.

A stained-glass window is about to be placed in the parish church of Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of the late Marquis of Bristol, who represented the borough thirty-eight years.

The young men who have read with the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster, previous to their ordination, have gratefully placed in the parish church of that place a stained-glass window, at a cost of £100.

The following churches have been recently reopened after restorations:—The parish church of Kirstead, Norfolk; St. Mary, Stanton, Herts; Covenham St. Bartholomew, Lincolnshire; Gainsborough parish church; and St. James's, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire.

On Saturday week the first stone was laid of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Andrew, in the eastern division of the Camden district, Camberwell. The site of the church is in the Derwent-road, leading from Hill-street, and there will be accommodation for more than 900 persons.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, B.D., Senior Censor and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, Incumbent of Alborough Hatch, Essex, to be two of his chaplains.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has returned to the former city, where he will remain until the beginning of the Parliamentary Session. The restored parish church of Cricklade was consecrated by his Lordship yesterday week.

The third annual festival of the Church Missionary Society was celebrated on Thursday week, at Trieste, by a sale of fancy-work and a huge Christmas-tree, at the house of the British Chaplain. The work was contributed principally by the juvenile members of the English Church. The sale realised about 180 florins.

The late Mrs. Hill Morgan, of Cheltenham, bequeathed £10,000 for the erection of a new church at Coventry, and £2000 as a fund the interest of which is to be employed annually in the relief of the poor of the district in which such church is situate. The deceased lady has also left large bequests to sundry charitable institutions in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

Christ Church, Deptford, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Tuesday week. It is a spacious and substantial edifice, with plain open sittings for 1200 or 1400 persons; and, according to the consecration deed, is to be "free and unappropriated for ever to the poor who live in the immediate neighbourhood." The erection of this church is a direct fruit of the work of the Home Mission.

Testimonials have recently been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. H. P. Kendall, from his pupils, on the occasion of his resigning the head mastership of the Grammar School, Batley, Yorkshire; to the Rev. P. Wodehouse, on his resigning the curacy of St. John's Ladywood; to the Rev. R. G. Fish, on leaving the curacy of Christ Church, West Bromwich; to the Rev. J. R. Vernon, M.A., on his resigning the curacy of Sellindge, Kent; to the Rev. Henry Creswell, by his parishioners and friends, Newcastle, Clun, Salop; to the Rev. E. C. Collard, by the present and former pupils of the Salisbury Diocesan Training College.

Ordinations were held on Sunday last by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Carlisle, Chichester, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Asaph, and Worcester, and 255 gentlemen were admitted to holy orders. Of these there were:—Of Cambridge, 108; Oxford, 87; King's College, London, 14; St. Bee's College, 12; Trinity College, Dublin, 9; St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, 6; Literates, 5; University of Durham, 4; Queen's College, Birmingham, 3; Lichfield Theological College, 1; Lancing College, Sussex, 1; Church Missionary College, Islington, 1; Cuddesdon Theological College, 1; Battersea Training College, 1. Two gentlemen, who are described as Masters of Arts (one a Wesleyan minister), were ordained by the Bishop of London, whose Universities are not given.

The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London at the special Sunday Evening Services, which begin on Sunday next (to-morrow) at St. Paul's Cathedral:—Jan. 1, The Lord Bishop of London; 8, Rev. James Moorhouse, Incumbent of St. John's, Fitzroy-square; 15, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canon of St. Paul's; 22, Rev. H. T. Lydiat, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; 29, Rev. W. C. Lake, Rector of Huntspell, Somersetshire.——The large open space under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral has undergone some changes since the last series of services was brought to a close. Preparations are being made for filling the eight spandrils formed by the great arches of the dome under the whispering gallery with works of pictorial art, designed to represent the Church Militant crowned by a blaze of golden light and colour in the dome, embodying the conception of the Church Triumphant. It will be sought in process of time to render the interior of St. Paul's equal in pictorial grandeur and beauty to that of St. Peter's at Rome, with which its exterior challenges comparison. Eleven of the principal windows of the fabric will be treated in a special manner, after designs by Professor Schnorr, of Dresden, and Mr. Penrose, the cathedral surveyor. Four of them have been already painted, and two others are being prepared. The cost of painting two is borne by the Drapers' and Goldsmiths' Companies, and of two more by Dr. Rogers and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Longman and Co. Towards the guinea subscription for the general adornment of the cathedral her Majesty has subscribed £100, the Prince of Wales £50, and the Duke of Cambridge £25.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Bond to be Prebend of Combe the Ninth in Wells Cathedral; Rev. Dr. G. F. W. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral; Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, Vicar of Scarborough, to be Surrogate; Rev. C. Clayton to be Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral; Rev. J. Moultrie, Rector of Rugby, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. J. R. T. Eaton to Lapworth; Rev. C. Lawrence to Lee, Kent; Rev. C. P. Phinn to More Critchell, Dorset; Rev. J. Shadwell to Washington; Rev. J. R. Turner to Lapworth, Birmingham; Rev. W. Vincent to Postwick, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Amps to Ickleton, Cambridgeshire; Rev. C. M. de P. Gilliam to Milborne Port. *Incumbencies:* Rev. E. Long to St. Simon Zelotes, Upper Chelsea; Rev. J. W. Skelton to Candle Stourton, Dorset. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. E. R. Wilberforce to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. E. Biddick to Wharton; Rev. J. Clifford to Alderton, Wilts; Rev. C. W. Devenish to Publow, Somerset; Rev. D. H. Hill to St. John, Kenilworth; Rev. G. R. Pennington to Stockingford. *Curacies:* Rev. J. A. S. Airey to St. Mark, Old-street; Rev. H. S. Blink to Little Munden, Ware; Rev. J. Buttanshaw to the Abbey Church, Bath; Rev. W. F. Fisher to St. Michael, Bristol; Rev. T. Holbrow to Almondsbury; Rev. W. H. Hyde to St. Matthew's, City-road; Rev. C. B. Mayhew to Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, St. Marylebone; Rev. O. Orton to Cromhall; Rev. J. H. Rowley to Ashow; Rev. A. S. Shutte to Mortlake, with Christchurch, East Sheen; Rev. A. Wood to Longdon, Worcester. Rev. E. L. Cutts, Incumbent of Billericay, to be Secretary to the Additional Curates Society.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Duke of Argyll has been elected President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. There were four candidates, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Ardmillan, Professor Christison, and Sir Archibald Alison.

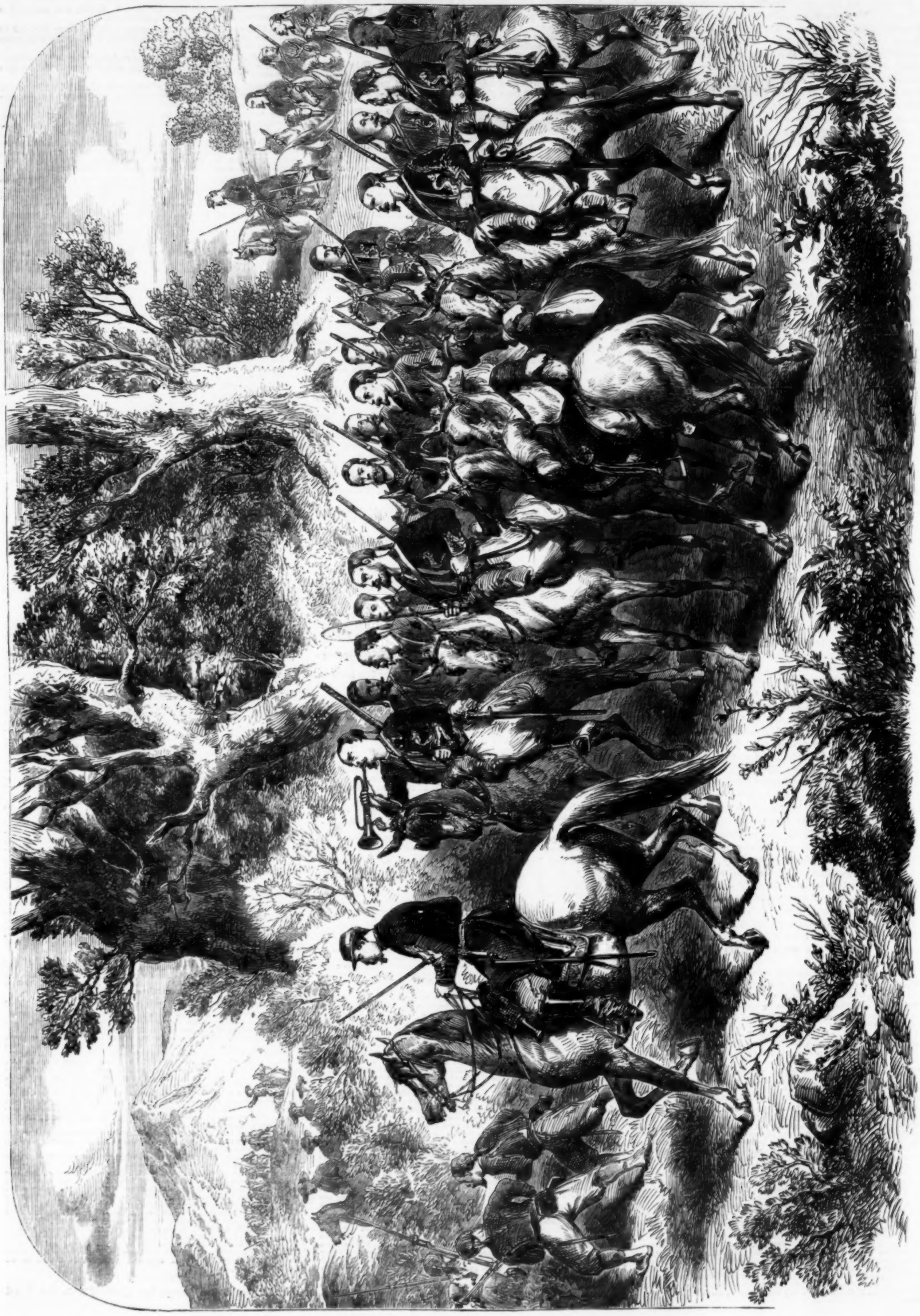
At Winchester College, the prizes for proficiency in physical science, given half-yearly by Lord Saye and Sele, were last week adjudged, the senior prize to A. Seymour Forster (scholar), and the junior to J. Robinson (commoner). The other prizes given by Lord Saye and Sele (to the number of fifteen in each half-year) for classical attainment and general good conduct, were at the same time awarded to the successful boys in the various parts of the school. The Goddard scholarship has been adjudged to P. J. Williams (scholar). The Duncan prizes for mathematics have been awarded—the senior to S. Rollas Driver (commoner), and the junior to A. Drake (commoner); the second senior to W. H. Page (scholar), and the second junior to C. F. Rogers (commoner). The school will reassemble—the college boys on Monday, Jan. 30 and the commoners on Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A meeting was held in Manchester on Thursday week to concert measures for the foundation of an institution for the education of young ladies, after the model of Queen's College, London.

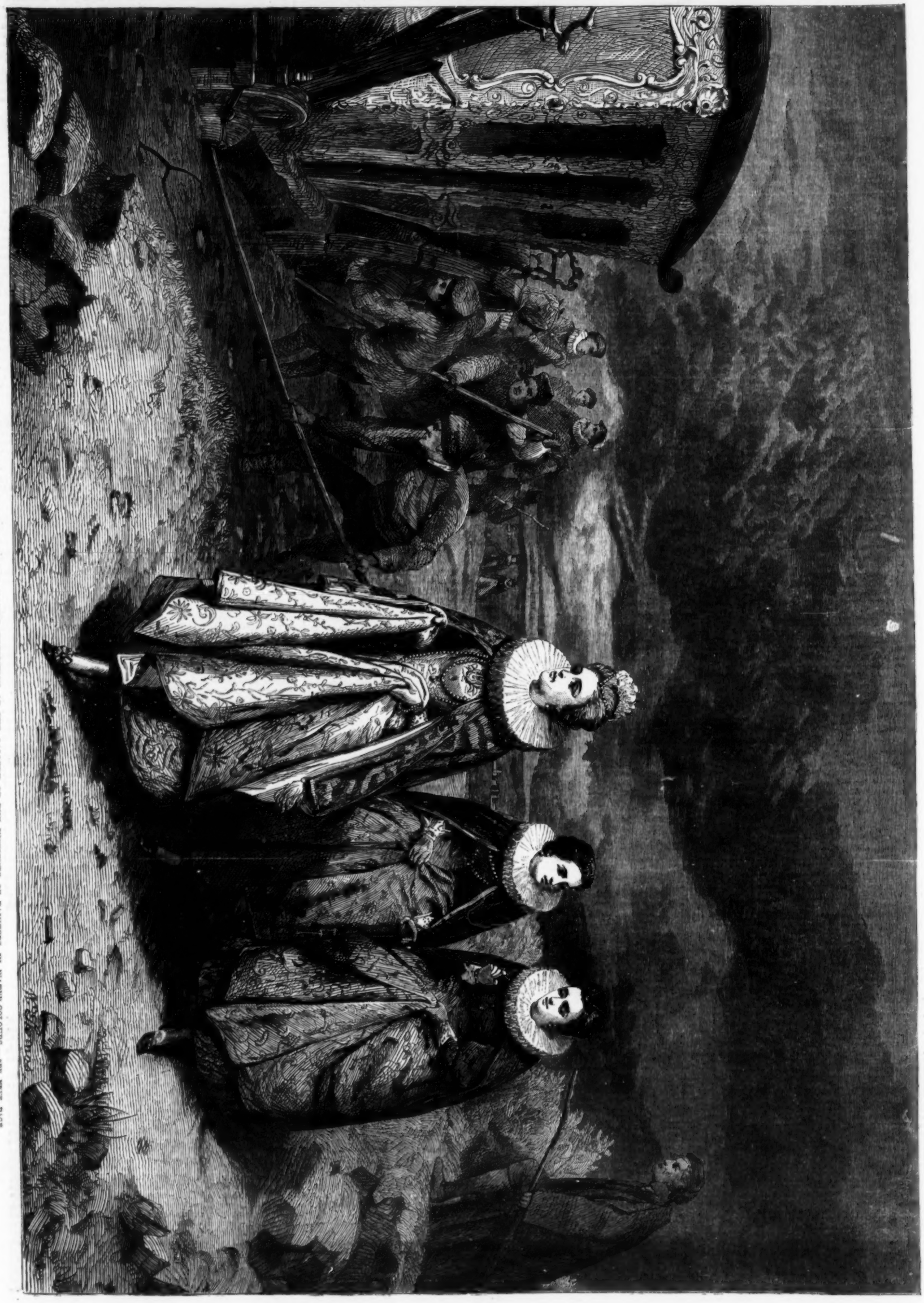
The 302nd anniversary of St. Saviour's Grammar School was celebrated on Thursday week, by the usual annual speeches and distribution of prizes, at the school, Sumner-street, near Southwark Bridge—William Pott, Esq., the treasurer, presiding. The speeches were first delivered, and consisted of selections from Euripides, Shakspeare, Terence, Scribe, Barham, and Schiller. The Rev. E. Boger, M.A., Head Master, then made a statement respecting the condition and progress of the school, after which the prizes were distributed.

The Rev. B. Christopherson, B.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar School, Batley, Yorkshire; A. W. Caver, M.A., Senior Mathematical Master of Durham School; the Rev. J. J. Christie, M.A., Second Master of Retford Grammar School, has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Rotherham; and Mr. G. S. Evett, B.A., of Pembroke, Cambridge, Mathematical Master in the Manchester Free Grammar School, has been appointed Mathematical Master of St. Elizabeth's College, Guernsey.

Mr. Charles Loftus Thorpe has given £50 to the Royal Dramatic College.



FRENCH MOUNTED ZOUAVES, EMPLOYED AS CONTRE-GUERRILLAS IN MEXICO.—SEE PAGE 673.



"THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY," BY J. HAYLAR, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY."

To appreciate rightly our fine-art Illustration for this week we must refer to a quotation which the painter has appended to the title of the picture engraved. The quotation is taken from a letter of Maud Ufford to Margery Pennington in D'Eyncourt's "Memoirs of the Maids of Honour," and runs thus:—"The journey was marvellous for ease and expedition, for such is the perfect evenness of the new highway, her Highnes left the coach only once, whilst the hinds and folk of a base sort lifted it on with their poles." So, then, to have the extremely rare luxury of vehicular conveyance—if, indeed, it were such before the invention of steel carriage springs, and some two centuries before Mr. M'Adam made, at Bristol, the first solid road since the time of the Romans—to have, we say, locomotive aid in the form of a coach and to become firmly embedded to the axletrees in mud "only once" on a short journey, was considered in the "merrie England" of the days of "good Queen Bess" something so wonderful that the solitary mishap here represented seems to have been regarded rather as an *agrément de voyage* relieving its monotony; and the pool of mire anything but a Slough of Despond! The Queen has, we see, sprung over the ruts, and now trips forward, under a lowering, watery sky, nowise disconcerted, surprised, or angry, followed by her laughing maids of honour, and leaving footmen, hinds, and mounted attendants to extricate the coach. To us, however, who live under another good Queen, and who have incontestably "mended our ways," at least as regards road and rail, what a number of reflections are awaked by this sixteenth-century highway! Incontinently we exclaim, if this was a "new highway," and considered "perfectly even," what must the old and uneven ones have been like? Nevertheless, much was done in the sixteenth century towards the formation of roads. The good work was begun in the reign of Mary and continued in that of her sister. Under Mary it was for the first time enacted that each parish should maintain its own roads. Previously it had depended very much upon the convenience or caprice of particular proprietors whether there should be any road at all, or anything better than a drift-way or bridle track. Under the feudal system the peasant was bound by the tenure of his holding to aid in cutting, carting, and housing his lord's hay and corn, to repair his bridges, and to mend his roads. A portion of such service was, in the sixteenth century, transferred from the lord to the parish or district, and the charges of repairing the highways and bridges fell upon the copyholder.

To realise the state of society all through the "dark ages," and even as late as the sixteenth century, is to us extremely difficult. For during those long centuries no roads really worthy of the name replaced the noble, but disused and ruinous, *viæ* of the Romans. Of the tardiness and dangers of all kinds which attended travelling, even in the time of some of our grandfathers, the readers of "Roderick Random" will have a vivid idea. Under the centralising influence of Imperial Rome there was, as Gibbon tells us, one great chain of communication, by magnificent causeways, from the wall of Antoninus, in Scotland, to Rome, and thence to Jerusalem—a distance of 4080 Roman miles. In mediæval times, on the contrary, there were only a few miserable tracks and paths radiating from the isolated castle or cathedral and the hamlets and towns clustering round them. Even in modern times there were violent prejudices against the extension of turnpike-roads far from the metropolis, similar to those which opposed the construction of railways. Among many other apprehended objections, it was thought that the interests of those near the capital would be ruined. As an illustration of the rate at which intelligence of public events travelled with the roads of the sixteenth century, it may be mentioned that the news of Queen Elizabeth's death was not known in some of the remote parishes of Devonshire until the courtiers of James had ceased to wear mourning for her. A history of roads would, in fact, be to a great extent a history of civilisation itself.

There is another and peculiar interest in the passage quoted by Mr. Hayllar. It contains, we believe (we have not the work itself at hand), the first mention of Queen Elizabeth herself having used a coach. The coach or close carriage was a modern invention, and was just introduced into England. The pattern of the coach in this picture is, however, probably of a later date. The first British Sovereign who had a state carriage was Charles I.

Although we reviewed this picture on its exhibition last season at the Royal Academy, we cannot now take leave of it without a word of warm praise for its originality and its fresh and extremely pleasant colouring. It is now on view at the Winter Exhibition, under the management of Mr. Fitzpatrick, at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall—an exhibition which has received several important accessions since its opening, and which, containing, as we have learnt it does, a large number of works contributed by artists themselves, is well deserving encouragement, and will well repay a visit.

Large quantities of mistletoe have been imported into Southampton from France, for the London market, during the past month.

The mother of the late William Makepeace Thackeray, Mrs. Anne Smyth, widow of Major H. C. Smyth, of the Indian service, died on the 18th inst.

An iron pot filled with gold coins, of the period of the Spanish rule in Flanders, has just been discovered by some workmen buried in the ground near the Berchem Gate at Antwerp.

It is stated at Rome that Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P., has obtained from the Papal Government the concession of the recently projected railway from Rome to Tivoli.

M. Victor Hugo has given his customary Christmas fête to the poor children resident in his locality at Guernsey. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he explained the advantages of the practice.

The Royal Library at Berlin has made a valuable addition to its autographs by purchasing a collection of 12,000, which were the property of the late General Radowitz.

Prince Couza has opened the Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies in person, and delivered a speech which is stated to have been greatly applauded.

An old actor, Louis Kramer, recently died at Geneva in a singular way. He was playing King Lear, and in his excitement swallowed a portion of his artificial beard, which stuck in the windpipe and choked him.

M. Lecomte, historical painter, who married a sister of M. Horace Vernet, has been authorised by Imperial decree to place the name of Vernet before his own, and to call himself for the future Vernet-Lecomte.

In the Vienna papers it is said that an English company has purchased a large piece of waste land near the Danube for the sum of £120,000. The ground in question—the so-called Brigittenau—was a few weeks ago offered to the municipality of Vienna for 800,000 fl., which, at the present rate of exchange, is about £78,000. It is said that the company will construct docks in the Brigittenau.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.—The *Morning Post* Paris correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—"In the quarter of the Faubourg St. Honoré there is much to be found reminding us of Christmas time in England. We take our tastes and habits all over the globe, and the tradespeople where British subjects congregate in Paris have learnt what to offer. Magnificent joints of roast beef remind us how much improvement has taken place in the meat; the cattle shows and scientific feeding are visible in all the butchers' shops. Then the late poultry exhibition has had the effect of distributing throughout the city fowls clothed with fat to an extent which hides all the anatomy of the animal—the goose looking like a bird made of butter, with here and there a turkey of huge proportions. In the pastry-cooks' windows you see written up 'mince-pies' and 'plum-pudding.' Then Englishmen are invited to purchase port and sherry, ale and porter, curious old brandy, and curious old gin; in fact, we might be walking down a street of London instead of the Faubourg St. Honoré, so much is there to remind us of Christmas at home. Nothing will be wanting in Paris for English people who are only healthy and happy. I find amongst other things, seven places of worship advertised in *Galignani*—viz., the English Church, the Episcopal Church, the Wesleyan Church, the Congregational Chapel, the Church of Scotland, a second English Church, and the American Chapel. In all these places of worship Divine service will be performed to-morrow. English chemists are advertising, too, for the good things may not agree with everyone. British Christmas dinners are also publicly announced. Mr. Hill says, at his establishment on the Boulevards, on Christmas Day, 'will be found the usual good old English fare—roast beef, roast turkey, goose, sucking pig, grouse, plum-pudding, mince pies,' &c. Fancy a Frenchman dining off sucking pig and plum-pudding! Another benevolent tradesman advertises 'Christmas trees,' and adds, 'All kinds of small wax candles, lanterns, balloons, flags, beads, gilt nuts, &c., for dressing out and ornamenting Christmas trees in the English and German style.' Pickles, tea, and patent medicines, all to be had in Paris. Really the exiled Briton may make himself very comfortable to-morrow."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A REAL live challenge to fight a duel has been sent this week by a retired Major in the Indian army to a lawyer in Size-lane, Bucklersbury. The lawyer wouldn't fight, but he caused his would-be antagonist to be arrested and brought up before the Lord Mayor. The arrest took place, appropriately, on Boxing Day. Retired Majors ought to be made to understand that to send challenges or to fight duels is entirely contrary to the modern spirit of English society, and that the law will have no mercy upon those who defy one another to mortal combat. The gentleman who sent the challenge, however, seems to have erred only in the way of temper. He had had a quarrel with the lawyer about twenty pounds, and fancied that he had been not only wronged but insulted. India is a hot country, and retired Majors who have passed the flower of their lives in that burning clime are not ordinarily remarkable for equanimity of temper. The requirements of justice would probably be met if the Major, who is committed for trial, were bound over in heavy recognizances to keep the peace; but there must be no mistake about future transgressors. The killing of Colonel Fawcett by Lieutenant Munro put a stop to duelling in England, and no measures can be too severe to punish those who may obstinately persist in attempting to revive a wicked and barbarous practice.

One more carte de visite of Alfred Tennyson. We do not complain of superfluity, for the last portrait is an excellent one. It issues from the studio of the London Stereoscopic Company, and is a very grave and noble effigy of the great English poet. By-the-way, has it struck anyone that, year after year, a closer facial resemblance asserts itself between Charles Dickens and Alfred Tennyson. There are some positively marvellous points of affinity between the two men of genius in this latest half-length of the Stereoscopic Company and Mr. John Watkins' striking vignette head of Charles Dickens. It is not alone in the grizzled ruggedness of hair and beard that the poet and the romancer are physiognomically brothers. The strong marking of the optic muscles, the breadth and clearness of brow, the lines about the mouth——But we are trenching on dangerous ground. Into what trouble did not Mr. Yates get himself for venturing to remark that a distinguished author wore whiskers, but was "otherwise clean-shaven."

Talking of Mr. Yates, his novel of "Broken to Harness" is said to be selling very satisfactorily; and of its literary merits we hear nothing on all sides but eulogy. We have a horror of puffing anybody—especially a friend, and, as Edmund Yates happens to be a friend of ours, we have a double reason for not puffing him. Moreover, we have never read his novel; but this fact should not, we apprehend, deter us from recording, as an "Echo," that "Broken to Harness" is spoken of as being among the best novels of the season—next, of course, to "Barbara's History," which we mean to read after we have perused "George Grith of Fen-court" and the "Doctor's Wife." What a season it has been for novels! The lame, the halt, and the blind seem to be all bent on bringing out three-volume batches of fiction. The cry is "Still they come;" and here are we promising to read "George Grith" and "Broken to Harness," while as yet we have never scanned a line of "Lindisfarne Chase" or of "Our Mutual Friend." Our modern novelists must seemingly have the hands of Briareus; but, to keep *au courant* with their productions, their readers need the eyes of Argus.

An intelligent gentleman has written to the papers to point out the difficulty of reading the names of the streets of London on a dark night, and to ask why the simple process is not resorted to of pasting the name of the street on the glass of every corner gaslamp, as is the case in Calcutta, a city not otherwise remarkable for internal improvements. It is also asked why reflectors should not be inserted in the tops of our street lamps, so as to disseminate the light in different directions. As it is, and with the gas supply in its present unsatisfactory state, they give but a dim and uncertain glimmer. These suggestions are in every way commendable; only, instead of *pasting* the names of the streets on the lamps, why not *paint* them thereon in legible characters, as is the custom of New York? There the wayfarer can tell in a moment that he is at 39, Blucher-street, or at 72, Heuston-street, or at 112, East Thirty-second-street. The reflectors ought certainly to be introduced as soon as possible. Another reform might be made in street nomenclature, in the stringent abolition of the multitude of King-streets, Queen-streets, James-streets, and John-streets, with thoroughfares bearing other Christian names, which at present, notwithstanding the Post Office initials, drive metropolitan pilgrims almost to frenzy. If Cateaton-street could become Gresham-street, and Great Swallow-street Regent-street, why should not John-street, Tottenham-court-road, be changed (say) to Whitfield-street; John-street, Oxford-street, to Circus-street; King-street, Golden-square, to Gold-street (there is a Silver-street); and King-street, Cheapside, to Gog and Magog-street?

"Eidos Aeides!" This mysterious announcement has been puzzling the public during the last three weeks fully as much as "Are you invited?" and "Number Seven!" and the other and multifarious followers in the wake of "Where's Eliza?" We know now what "Eidos Aeides" means. It is a very clever optical delusion—fifty per cent cleverer than the ghost trick—by means of which material beings are made instantaneously visible and invisible without moving from the spot. Mr. Joseph Maurice, of Langham-place, is the inventor, and "Eidos Aeides" has been produced by the enterprising management of Her Majesty's Theatre as an additional attraction to a capital pantomime. But the public little know how very near they were losing "Eidos Aeides," on Boxing Night at least. As the story runs, the enterprising management had kept the clever invention a profound secret to the very last moment, and was rubbing its hands—managements have hands—at the thought of the delight and astonishment which would be created by the optical marvel at the night rehearsal on Christmas Eve. The time for unveiling the marvel approached, when, as ill-luck would have it, a stupid little boy, with a pantomime mask on, walked right through "Eidos Aeides" and smashed it all to pieces. Whether the enterprising management tore its hair, or beat its breast, or whether the stupid little boy was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment (with the pantomime mask on) in the lowest depths of the mezzanine floor, we are not informed; but the inventor and his satellites must have gone to work with a will, for on Monday night "Eidos Aeides" was as right as ninepence, and amazed a crowded audience of big and little children.

There is a gentleman with one leg who is now dancing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. There is another gentleman, likewise "unigambic" (may we coin a word?) dancing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. So the two great temples of the Drama have only one pair of legs between them. The Drury Lane gentleman's name is Tescano, the Covent Garden's one Donato; but the latter is the more celebrated, for he had scarcely set foot (pray observe the singular number) before he was in chancery, rival managers claiming a monopoly in his hopping. Donato is a very agile dancer, and the manner in which he contrives to twist a scarlet cloak round his solitary limb till it assumes the guise of a spiral staircase covered with red cloth, and then to untwist himself, is as surprising as it is dexterous. We fancy that we can remember a maimed soldier who, with the aid of a musket and bayonet, used to go through the manual exercise; and Widrington, "who fought upon his stumps" at Chevy Chase, and brave Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who, in the Crimea, refused to be carried to the rear, although both his feet were shot off, are historical personages. It is curious, in any case, to know that the feat performed by Donato was one of the delights of the Carnival of Venice two hundred and thirty years ago. We have an old etching, by "the noble Jacques Callot," in which, among the Caganarotos, the Cocodrillos, the Cucurucus, the Squaquaras, the Scapinos, the Zubinos, the Francatrippas, and the Fritellinos of St. Mark's Place, we find a one-legged dancer. Very likely there was one also among the Ambubiaric-Pharmacopic college who so lamented the death of Tigellius.

Reference was made in this column last week to the fact of circulars having been issued containing the names of persons, used without their leave, as members of a committee to test the performances of the Davenport Brothers. On this head we have received the following note, signed "H. D. Palmer, Manager for the Davenport Brothers":—"On behalf of the Messrs. Davenport, I beg to disclaim any knowledge of any paper whatsoever bearing your name or the names of the gentlemen you mention in your article of last week. If there be such a paper in existence, neither I nor the Messrs. Davenport know anything of it, nor has it been issued at our desire or with our consent."

GIFT-BOOKS.

IT is of no use to cling to the past; it is of no avail to sing "Old Year, thou shalt not die:" however sweet and however bitter that year may have been, it is caught at last by the high priest Christmas, it is decked with wreaths of holly and mistletoe, it is solemnly sacrificed on the altar of Good Cheer, and it is buried at last in the recesses of memory. But the spirit of Christmas abides with us yet, and breathes his injunction of "peace and goodwill." We greet the coming of the "glad New Year" with pledges of friendship and tokens of love like to those which accompanied the departure of the old. The doors of hospitality are still open; and the gift which is not "Corban" is presented to father and mother, sister and brother, wife and child, relation and friend. We need no apology, therefore, for drawing attention to a few more books, in addition to those noticed in our Christmas Number, which are peculiarly adapted to donative purposes.

Foremost amongst them stands Mrs. Bury Palliser's *History of Lace* (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). There is no small praise in saying that the work is worthy of its subject; for lace in its manufacture requires infinite labour, dexterity, delicacy, and patience, and when it has been brought to completion is a palpable expression of elegance; and Mrs. Palliser's volume has evidently been prepared with much pains, industry, patience, and skill; and in its complete form, with its handsome binding, its beautiful paper and print, and its exquisite illustrations, is a tangible embodiment of grace. Nor let it be supposed that Mrs. Palliser has undertaken to write the history of that which has attached to it little or no interest. Philosophers may sneer at her theme; but, in the name of brides, babies, bassinets, and all that is charming in woman's eyes, what can be more interesting to the feminine mind than lace? From the day when the slender fingers of Arachne are fabled to have wrought a fabric which maddened with jealousy wise-hearted Athene, so that the goddess rent the fabric in pieces and the mortal hanged herself in a paroxysm of despair, lace, or its prototype, embroidery, has been a favourite pursuit with the daughters of kings and commoners. It is probable, indeed, that Mrs. Palliser has made a happy hit, and has supplied a want which has long been felt but unexpressed, and has satisfied a yearning continually but half unconsciously cherished. Ladies, no doubt, have long desired something midway between sacred and profane literature; something neither wholly heavenly nor wholly earthly; from which they might derive comfort or amusement in hours of tedium; something congenial to their conformation and in harmony with their aspirations; something that they might consult in difficulties; something to lie continually upon the boudoir-table, or to be in times of sleeplessness the companion of their pillows. Dr. Milman's "History of Latin Christianity" might not have answered these purposes, but "A History of Lace" would seem to be the very thing. "To wear good lace," a lady once remarked, "shows the possession of a refined mind;" and, though the cynic to whom the remark was addressed retorted that "it rather showed, or ought to show, the possession of much refined gold," who would not side with the lady against the cynic? Moreover, should there be any uncharitable persons who look upon lace as an expensive vanity, and as therefore to be eschewed, let them be convinced by the reasoning used by a believing wife to convert an unbelieving husband. The husband, who was urged to purchase some exquisite old lace, sarcastically reminded his wife that Christian ladies were enjoined to "adorn themselves, not with broidered hair and pearls and *costly* array, but as women professing godliness with good works;" whereupon the lady promptly replied, "It's the very best work I ever saw, and as for its being costly, I call three hundred pounds for six yards of that lace dirt cheap." Furthermore, lace, as a branch of industry, deserves a history, and from that point of view Mrs. Palliser's elegant production must be regarded as far more than a gift-book, as a book to be read for solid information and instruction. The lacemaker is, or has been, the sister-in-misery of the shirtmaker, whose

> Stitch! stitch! stitch!
> In poverty, hunger, and dirt,

will be remembered until Hood is forgotten; and the lacemaker's toil, servitude, diseases, and (in some cases) ill-payment, are not passed over unnoticed by Mrs. Palliser. The history is useful also as an index of the change for the better which has come over the men of our age. Foppery, so far as lace is concerned, appears to have wellnigh vanished from our men; dukes, and millionaires, and the like folk may, for all we know, have their nightcaps and their "smocks" bedizened with lace; but, for the most part, men, both as wearers and as workers, have forsworn lace and left it to those for whom it is a meet ornament—the women. The number of anecdotes which Mrs. Palliser has introduced into her book would be sufficient to recommend it had it not those other claims, already mentioned, upon our gratitude and attention. The chapter upon smuggling (p. 331) is particularly interesting. We learn from it how the passion for foreign lace led the highest personages into lawlessness and caused indignities to be offered to the corpse of a great lord. "When," we read, "the body of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was brought over from France, where he died, the officers, to the anger of his servants, not content with opening and searching the coffin, poked the corpse with a stick to ascertain if it was a real body; but the trick of smuggling in coffins was too old to be attempted. Forty years before, when a deceased clergyman was conveyed from the Low Countries for interment, the body of the corpse was found to have disappeared and to have been replaced by Flanders lace of immense value—the head, hands, and feet alone remaining." So much for the honour due to the dead when it conflicts with the profits or vanities of the living. Mrs. Palliser truly says that "the art of lacemaking has, from the earliest times, been so mixed up with that of needlework, it would be impossible to enter on the subject of the present work without giving some mention of the latter." She, therefore, commences with an allusion to "the first homely attempts of our mother Eve," and goes steadily through the stages down to the machine-made lace of the present day. We will borrow one of her own quotations, and say

> (Si vous demandez de la dentelle),
> Voici le tulle de Bruxelles,
> La blonde, le point d'Alençon,
> Et la Malines, si légère;
> L'application d'Angleterre
> (Qui se fait à Paris, dit-on);
> Voici la guipure indigène,
> Et voici la Valenciennes,
> Le point d'esprit, et le point de Paris;
> Bref les dentelles
> Les plus nouvelles
> Que produisent tous les pays;

and not only the newest but also the most ancient laces are treated of in order of countries, commencing at chap. iv. with Italy (the Italians laying claim to "the invention of point or needle-made lace"), passing through Greece, Spain, Flanders, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and ending with England and Scotland. Minerva speed so congenial a book!

Studies for Stories (Strahan and Co.) may fairly claim a place amongst gift-books. It consists of two pretty volumes, the elegant and lady-like appearance of which is appropriate to what is evidently the author's sex. The contents neither thrill the nerves by reason of sensational scenes, nor stimulate curiosity by reason of a subtle plot; but they have much that is readable, learnable, digestible. The title is no misnomer; for the "Studies" abound with sketches of characters which might be introduced and developed in a long novel. The "Stolen Treasure," however, and, perhaps, "Emily's Ambition" may be considered rather complete stories than "Studies for Stories;" but they resemble the "studies" in so far as a moral and religious bias is noticeable in all. *The Family Friend*, and *Labour and Wait*, (Houlston and Wright), whereof the latter (by Emma Jane Worboise) is contained in the former, are respectively a year's collection of periodical articles upon all manner of subjects (including biography, chess, Christmas games, croquet, crinoline, and needlework), and a tale with a good purpose. Both volumes are illustrated; but the literature in each appears to us of a higher order than the illustrations. *Worth her Weight in Gold* (Macintosh) is the title of a neat little volume, containing a story of which the burden is, "that a good servant is worth her weight in gold." A Mrs. Petworth enunciates this opinion; and to impress upon Maria, the good servant, the truth of it, presents that faithful domestic, not with a few hundredweights of gold, but with "a handsome Bible," which equivalent Maria appears

to have accepted in silence. *Cushions and Corners*, by Mrs. R. I. Greene (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is a short tale relating to and adapted for children. Its object is to improve the young and to show them how "corners" may be changed into "cushions," which is a dark saying, but which appears to be used by grandmammas when naughty girls are changed into good ones. *Tales at the Outspan*, by Captain A. W. Drayson (Saunders, Otley, and Co.), is a second edition, illustrated, of certain "adventures in the wild regions of Southern Africa," which will, no doubt, be read with pleasure by boys and others to whom stories of hunting and its concomitants are a delight. It may relieve anxious and inquiring minds to remark that "the outspan is the halting-place for the waggons." *The Child's Own Book of Scripture Pictures* contains the "chief scenes and events of Bible history, properly arranged and adapted for the delight and instruction of children." It is remarkable for large paper, large print, and large and striking illustrations. It is published by Messrs. Ward and Lock, who also send forth, for the entertainment of boys, Mr. James Greenwood's *Adventures of Seven Four-footed Foresters*, which is enlivened by illustrations from the pencil of Mr. H. S. Melville, engraved by Vizetelly. Acceptable to very small children will be the *History of Harry, what he saw and what he did, and what he did not see and do;* and not less acceptable will be *Daddy's Makings;* each contribution to infantine amusement being many-tinted, high-coloured, large-printed, and freely illustrated.

America, even in this her hour of civil war, manages to send her quota to make up the tale of seasonable gift-books. The Rev. Dr. Coxe's *Christian Ballads*, beautifully illustrated by John A. Hows, A.M.; Richard Hooper, and others (New York; Appleton: London; Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a very handsome and presentable volume; and *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, a collection of original poems by Alfred B. Street, pictorially interpreted by John A. Hows (New York; James G. Gregory: London; Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a graceful combination of picture and poesy bound in an elegant covering of scarlet and gold, such as is wont to glisten upon drawing-room tables.

Familiar Words: A Handbook of Quotations from English Authors By J. Hain Friswell. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) In this compact and handsome little volume Mr. Friswell gives us a sort of concordance of choice sayings, gathered from a wide range of the best English reading. The arrangement is most convenient. It is based upon a series of leading words, chiefly substantives and verbs, which are ranked in alphabetical order, as in a dictionary or cyclopædia; with the group of quotations or passages distinguished by each of these words respectively, in its proper place. Thus, under the word "age" we find Ben Jonson's "He was not of an age, but for all time;" with Pope's, "A youth of frolics, an old age of cards:" and Burke's "The age of chivalry is gone;" with a dozen other sentences or phrases which are almost as well known as these. Their juxtaposition depends, of course, upon a mere verbal resemblance, and not upon a rational connection of their meaning; yet since, in many cases, they deal with the same subject, designated by the same word, it will afford at least a pleasant intellectual amusement to compare the sentences with each other, as a stimulus to desultory thought. A copious index, particularising every one of the sentences quoted, makes this book very useful for reference to the "familiar words" of English literature.

The Life-boat: A Tale of our Coast Heroes. By R. M. Ballantyne. (James Nisbet and Co.) The author of several popular stories of adventure by land and sea, particularly agreeable to boyish readers, has taken up in this volume a subject most congenial to his powers of graphic narration—the exploits of our brave life-boat men on the perilous Goodwin Sands. Mr. Ballantyne, we observe, has been in communication with Mr. Richard Lewis, the zealous secretary of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, by whose aid he has been furnished with the most copious and accurate information regarding the facts upon which this interesting tale is founded. We can but hope that the youth of our seaport towns, on the one hand, will be inspired with a noble emulation of the prowess of Guy Foster, Bax, and Tommy Bogey; and, on the other hand, that people of wealth and influence, like Mr. Denham, the merchant in Redwharf-lane, City, will see it is their duty to bestow a liberal support upon all institutions for the succour and benefit of our sailors, whose cause, in this matter of provision against the risks of shipwreck, we have always recommended.

THE STUART PAPERS IN THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT WINDSOR.

Mr. Woodward, the Royal librarian, has sent an interesting communication to the *Times.* Among the treasures of the Royal Library, at Windsor, are two collections, known respectively as the "Cumberland Papers" and the "Stuart Papers." The first consists of letters, &c., collected by William Henry, Duke of Cumberland, the victor at Culloden, and uncle of George III., and relates to the affairs of England and Europe during the whole of his official life. The other consists of a series of letters, documents, &c., many thousands in number, collected by the exiled Stuarts, containing important materials for the history of England during the last century, and particularly for the period between 1716 and 1779, when the last hopes of the restoration of the dispossessed house were abandoned. The papers have been arranged in chronological order, and a calendar is being made, the late Prince Consort desiring that, if possible, this calendar should be printed for general use; and that as soon as the papers were in a condition to be consulted by those who required more specific information than the calendar could give, they should, under the needful restrictions, be made accessible to them. In the course of this work many documents of great interest have fallen under notice, and, among them, some relating to the secret visit made by Prince Charles Edward (the young Pretender) to London in the year 1750, and to his profession of Protestantism. Two of these were known to the commissioners, and the whole of them having been submitted by Mr. Woodward to the notice of the Queen, her Majesty has been pleased to command him to make them publicly known, considering them too valuable a contribution to the exact knowledge of our history at that time to wait until the calendar should be published. Among the papers are the following fragments, which are of the class which Lord Stanhope has printed as "Lays of the Last Stuart." If they do not illustrate the poetical genius of the Prince, they show, Mr. Woodward thinks, that he was negatively sincere in his profession of Protestantism. They occur among the numerous scraps of paper on which he was accustomed to scribble memoranda of every conceivable kind:—

Papish, Irish, such is fools,
Such as them Cant be my Tools.
I hete all priats, and the regions they rein in,
From the pope at Rome to the papists of Britain.

And to this he has added a couplet from Rochester's well-known poem, which similarly illustrates his being a "Republican:"—

I hete all Kings and the Throns the sit on,
From the H[ector] of France to the Culia [Cully] of B[ritain].

"Vice versâ at present," he adds, which seems to show that he appreciated the difference between the wretched Louis XV. and our valorous George II., who certainly were vice versâ to Louis XIV. and Charles II., in Rochester's time.

On the eve of New Year's Day, 1865, the sixty-sixth annual publication of the *Post Office London Directory* claims a passing notice. This volume, which has grown to some 2800 pages, is as accurate and useful as ever. The series of County Directories, which Messrs. Kelly are bringing out, is continued by the publication of the *Lancashire Directory*, just now issued.

A general list of petitions for private bills, deposited on or before the 23rd inst., has been printed. There are 595, being 91 beyond those of the preceding year. From a former return, issued by authority, it appears that the number of plans deposited at the private bill office by the end of last month was 460, of which 356 were new railway bills. The list now published extends to twenty-three folio pages, and contains the names of the Parliamentary agents to the bills. In the Session of 1863 the number of petitions was 504, and the number of local acts passed was 329. There are 368 railway projects for the forthcoming Session, and it will be a very busy one on local bills.

The life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have saved during the present year 426 lives from various shipwrecks, in addition to contributing to the saving of thirty-seven vessels; 266 lives have been saved, during the same period, by shore-boats and other means from different wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom, for which the institution had granted rewards, thus making a total of 692 lives saved from various wrecks in one year, mainly through the instrumentality of the National Life-boat Institution. For these joint services the society has granted £1500 in rewards, and twenty-two honorary acknowledgments, including silver medals and votes on vellum. The number of lives saved either by the life-boats of the institution or by special exertions, for which it has granted rewards since its formation, is 14,260; for which services eighty-two gold medals, 742 silver medals, and £19,350 in cash have been paid in rewards. During this year the institution has expended about £14,770 on its various life-boat establishments on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and since its first establishment the institution has expended £120,000 on its life-boat stations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is nothing new in the racing world, save the announcement that no one need apply for a subscription to Blair Athol, as the thirty are all taken up already. There will thus be 1500 gs. to set off against the £7500 purchase money, which is, we believe, £1000 more than was paid for Hobbie Noble *before* he ran for the Derby. The stock of Dundee, St. Albans, and Underhand will all be on their trial next season, and we shall also have a glimpse of the Kettledrum, Buccaneer, and Thormanby yearlings. Macaroni and Adventurer go to the stud, and so the thing runs on. Magnum died lately, of inflammation, at Ownby paddocks. Of the maiden sires of last season, Trumpeter was the most successful, as he had seven winners out of twenty-one living foals entered to his credit with *Weatherby.*

The past was quite a season for high-priced yearlings, as fourteen of them, which were sold at 700 gs. and upwards, averaged 845 gs.; and three, two of which were by Stockwell, 1117 gs. The highest price, 1250 gs., was given for La Dauphine by Stockwell at her Majesty's sale. Her Majesty gave 700 gs., the highest price of the season, for the brood mare Theodora; and Mr. Blenkiron made 800 gs. and 700 gs. for a colt and filly by Dundee. We have noticed no very great depreciation on any double sale, except in the case of a St. Alban's-Twitter filly of Mr. Greville's, which made 120 gs. in June and recently fetched 25 gs. at The Corner. Watercure, last year, varied from 45 gs. to 50 gs., and finished off at ten! Vision (50 gs.), Eclogue (50 gs.), and Victorious (125 gs.), which were all picked up—the latter by private contract—at York, have proved the cheapest purchases, so far, of '63. The forfeit-list shows some £7000 due for 1863-64; but, on the whole, the arrears are not so heavy as they were last year. Many names must be there from pure carelessness, and a member of the Jockey Club is in for £10; so that there is no fear or favour shown. The black and red regiments of the racing "Guides," the *Ruff's* and the *Bailys*, are out once more, and the latter has Fordham as its portrait.

"The oracles were dumb; no sounds of hideous hum" were heard at The Corner on its ninety-eighth and last Boxing Day. Manchester, however, did a little business on Tuesday. Liddington was still steady, at nearly five points above Breadalbane, for the Derby; and Lord Uffington's nomination, or Calabaroono, was first favourite for the Waterloo Cup; and 25 to 1 was taken about Mr. Heywood's nomination on the strength of Rebe, who ran up to Chloe and King Death. The Seafoams have been winning two stakes in Berkshire; and Nina Ford, a daughter of Beacon, that Old Parr of greyhounds, the Kenilworth Stakes for puppies. There were no particular cracks in the Brougham Cup, which went to Blue Bell, one of the Canaradzo-Silkworm litter.

Melton Mowbray and Leicester are very full of hunting men, and the sport was very good till the frost set in. Such days as Dec. 5 from Bunny, Dec. 6 from Bilton, and Dec. 13, seldom fall to the lot of a pack in one month. The following day witnessed a very brilliant fifty minutes with the Duke of Rutland's from Coston covert, and ending with a kill in the open. This pack have killed thirty-seven brace and a half up to this date; and the Duke of Beaufort's, which often hunt six days a week, fifty-five brace and a half. The Old Berkshire have been doing very well; and their day from Longcott at the beginning of the month, in which they brought two foxes to book, forty-five minutes with each, and one of them without a check, will long be remembered. Peter Collisson has also shown a great share of sport in Cheshire, including a fine thing of one hour and twenty-five minutes from Calverley Park on Dec. 12, and a racing forty-five minutes on Dec. 15, the fox getting to ground in both cases. With the exception of a day or two, they have been since then entirely stopped by the frost, and snow six inches deep. Sir Watkin's hounds, which have had much better sport since November went out, are stopped from the same cause. The Pytcheley braved the intense fog and frost one day, and had a capital thing, with the best scent of the season, in the woodlands. Braunston Gorse furnished them with a capital two hours and a half, when it froze so hard outside the cover that only one scarlet stayed with the master till the kill. The sport has been satisfactory, and would have been better but for the imperfect stopping. The Duke of Buccleuch's have had some first-class runs, and his Grace (whose celebrated old grey and Mooltan were shot at the close of last season) has been constantly with them. The Brighton "difficulty" about the manure is quite removed, and the harriers hunt as usual.

Pedestrianism, which has languished sadly since "Deerfoot" left, had a little "revival," on Monday, at Hackney-wick, in a two-mile race between Mills and Brighton. The former gave sixty yards, and won, by 1½ yards, in 9 min. 37 sec.

Alexander Dumas the younger is about to contract a marriage with a Russian Princess named Nariskini.

The old homestead of Jefferson, in Monticello, United States, has been sold for 80,500 dols.

The Bishop of Treviso (Venetia) has published a pastoral letter strictly forbidding Catholics to attend the funerals of Jews.

A Roman Catholic College is about to be founded at Constantinople, kept by French Jesuits.

The Bank of Russia has issued a notice announcing that the subscriptions to the new national-lottery loan, which closed last Saturday, amount to 115,250,000 roubles.

The transported offenders now in French Guiana amount to 6225: convicts, 4248; men who have been condemned a second time, 1116; liberated prisoners with a fixed residence assigned to them, 613; colonial prisoners, 101; liberated without fixed residence, 37; expelled foreigners, 8; women, 102. The Government, in 1852, selected Guiana as a place to found a penitentiary colony in conformity with the prescriptions of the decree of Dec. 8, 1851. Transportation at present does not comprise any but convicts from the bagnes, dangerous characters condemned for breaking their ban, and colonial prisoners of African or Asiatic origin. The offenders transported are employed on useful works. A certain number distinguished for good conduct have obtained concessions of land, which they cultivate for their own profit. The establishments of these men are situated at St. Louis, on the banks of the Maroni. The Government, thinking with reason that family ties are the best means of moralising the convicts, has sent to Cayenne a number of female prisoners disposed to marry. The system has hitherto succeeded, and numerous unions have taken place. The naval department, moreover, grants a free passage and pecuniary assistance to such families of convicts as may wish to join their relatives at Guiana, and many have availed themselves of the favour.—*Galignani.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE dealings in all Home Securities have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the Consol market has ruled very firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The Unfunded Debt has commanded very little attention, and, in some instances, prices have slightly declined, although money for commercial purposes has become abundant.

There has been an improved demand for accommodation, and very little capital can be had under the Bank rate. In Lombard-street the quotations for the best paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	6 per cent.		Four months' bills	6½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	6 "		Six months' bills	7 "
Three months' bills	6¼ "			

Throughout the Continent the money markets have been fairly supplied with capital, for which the inquiry has been by no means active. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	4½	4½	Turin	6	6
Vienna	6	6	Brussels	6	5
Berlin	7	7	Madrid	9	9
Frankfort	5	5	Hamburg	—	4
Amsterdam	6	6	St. Petersburg	6½	6

The imports of the precious metals have been on a very moderate scale. The shipments have not increased, although there is still some demand for France.

The report of the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank recommends a dividend equal to 6 per cent per annum.

Owing to the holidays the Stock Exchange was closed on Monday. On the following day prices were rather higher than at the close of Friday. Consols, for Money, were done at 89⅞ ½; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¼ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 102½; India Bonds, 3s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem. Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 101; the Debentures marked 97¾; and Red Sea Annuities, 20½. The quotations were rather higher on Wednesday. Consols, for Transfer, left off at 89⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅜ ½; India Bonds, 2s. to 6s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. pm. On Thursday Consols, for Money, sold at 89⅝ ½ ¾; for Account, 89⅞ ¾; Reduced Three per Cents, 88½ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 88¼ ⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 238; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103 102¾; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. prem.

The news from America being unfavourable to the South, the market for the Confederate Loan has ruled heavy, and prices have given way, the quotation being 54 to 56. Most other Foreign Securities have been in limited request:—Egyptian Seven per Cents have sold at 96; Greek, 23½; Ditto, Coupons, 10½; Mexican Three per Cents, 29½; Ditto, 1864, 27¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88½; Ditto Three per Cents, 54; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, Deferred, 41¾; Ditto, Passive, 32½; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 89½; Ditto, 1862, 72½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 19¾; Ditto Six per Cents, 1864, 44⅝. The Scrip of the new Egyptian Loan has marked ⅜ to ⅞ prem.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares but little business has been transacted:—Alliance have sold at 35½; Ditto, New, 5½; British North American, 49½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35; Colonial, 43½; Consolidated, 11½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½; European, 13½; Imperial, 33½; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; Land Mortgage of India, 5; London Chartered of Australia, 25; London and County, 81½; London Joint-stock, 51½; London and South African, 22; London and South-Western, 2; London and Westminster, 98½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 16½; New South Wales, 46; South-Eastern, 11½; and Union of London, 57¾.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents have realised 100¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 90½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 108; New South Wales Five per Cents, 94¾; New Zealand Five per Cents, 90½; Queensland Six per Cents, 101¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 106¾.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been quiet:—Ceylon Company's shares have sold at 10½ ex div.; City Offices, 5; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, New, 5½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5½; Fore-street Warehouse, 9½; General Credit, 7; International Financial, 7½; Joint-Stock Discount, 9½; Land Securities, 4½; London and Caledonian Marine Insurance, 5½; London Financial Association, 21½; London General Omnibus, 3½; National Discount, 16½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78 ex div.; Ditto, New, 49; Société Financière d'Egypte, 4½; and Upper Assam Tea Company, 6½.

American Securities have ruled inactive. Prices, however, have been supported. United States Five per Cents, for the Account, have marked 44½; and Illinois Central, 52½.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, yet the quotations have ruled firm. Annexed are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 133½; Great Eastern, 48; Great Northern, 135; Ditto, A Stock, 157; Ditto, B Stock, 131; Great Western, 80; Ditto, West Midland, Oxford, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116½; London and Brighton, 103½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 38½; London and North-Western, 122; London and South-Western, 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64; Metropolitan, 121; Ditto, New, 4; Midland, 140½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 115½; Ditto, Leeds, 74½; Ditto, York, 105½; North Staffordshire, 80½; South Devon, 45½; South-Eastern, 86; Vale of Neath, 110.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100 ex div.; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 97 ex div.; Madras Five per Cent, 100½ ex div.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12½; Imperial Mexican, 3½; Ottoman, 10½; Tarin and Savona, 2½; Ditto, 9½.

The railway calls falling due in January amount to £2,414,119.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 28 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£441,498	An increase of other securities of	£1,032,096
An increase of public deposits of	906,509	A decrease of bullion of	936,786
An increase of other deposits of	112,836	An increase of rest of	14,437
An increase of Govt. securities of	350,000	A decrease of reserve of	352,341

The total circulation is £19,810,435. Public deposits amount to £8,601,125; and private deposits to £13,049,643. Securities are £30,708,083; and the stock of bullion is £14,150,974.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 28.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was limited, but most of the samples came to hand in good condition. Most kinds changed hands slowly, yet last week's prices were supported. The show of foreign wheat was only moderate; nevertheless, millers purchased cautiously, at about previous currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, but not cheaper. There was a fair inquiry for grinding barley, at full quotations. Other kinds were a heavy inquiry, at about stationary prices. In malt next to nothing was doing, on former terms. The supply was seasonably large. Oats came slowly to hand, and the inquiry for them ruled steady, at full quotations. Beans and peas were very dull, but not cheaper. The demand for flour was rather heavy.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s. to 39s.; rye, 33s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 27s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 59s. to 62s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 31s. to 37s.; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 35s. to 38s. per quarter; town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; seconds, 32s. to 35s.; country marks, 29s. to 34s. per 280 lb.; French, 31s. to 33s. per sack; American, 19s. to 26s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 60; barley, 530; malt, 350; oats, 2010; flour, 370. Foreign: Wheat, 3790; oats, 6130.

Seeds.—Linseed is firm in price; but the demand for it is far from active. All other seeds rule about stationary. In cakes only a limited business is passing.

Linseed, English crushing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 22s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 10s.; white ditto, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 11s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 41s. to 59s.; white ditto, 50s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 37s. 10d.; barley, 24s. 0d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 30s. 4d.; beans, 36s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 38s. 4d.; barley, 24s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 9d.; rye, 30s. 5d.; beans, 37s. 4d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 99,355; barley, 104,156; oats, 11,762; rye, 52; beans, 4143; peas, 1629 quarters.

Produce.—These markets being all closed for the holidays, we have no transactions to report in them. Prices, however, may be considered firm.

Provisions.—Irish butter continues in steady request, at very full prices. Foreign parcels are quite as dear as last week. Fine Friesland is held at 130s.; Kiel, 132s.; Jersey, 110s. to 126s. per cwt. Bacon is steady, at from 56s. to 60s. per cwt. for Waterford; and 54s. to 58s. for Hambro'. All other provisions continue firm in price.

Tallow.—This market is steady, at previous quotations. The stock is 58,145 casks, 70,458 ditto last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is offering at 33s.; and rape, 43s. to 47s. per cwt. Other oils are very dull. French turpentine, 62s. 6d. to 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market, generally, is inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 7s. 6d.; clover, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 17s. per load.

Coals.—Haswell, 24s. 6d.; Hetton, 24s. 6d.; Eden Main, 23s. 3d.; and Tunstall, 22s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Really fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Other kinds move off slowly, on former terms. Prices range from 100s. to 200s. per cwt.

Wool.—English wool is very firm in price, with a steady inquiry. All other kinds are inactive.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately extensive, and sales progress slowly, at from 75s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Thursday, Dec. 29.—The supply of beasts here to-day was only moderate, and in middling condition. Prime Scots and crosses sold readily, at full prices; otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, on former terms. The top quotation was 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. We were scantily supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The best Downs and halfbreds have changed hands at 6s. per 8 lb. There was a fair demand for calves, at full prices—viz., from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Pigs supported previous rates; but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, —s. to —s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 970; cows, 40; sheep, 4200; calves, 97; pigs, 120. Foreign: Beasts, 380; sheep, 410; calves, 65.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

BANKRUPTS.

R. ADAMS, City, gun manufacturer.—J. H. RODGER, City, shipbroker.—R. G. BUTT, City, lace agent.—DE VOOR V. B. BURGER, St. Luke's, watchmaker.—C. KNIGHT, Upper Holloway, carpenter.—D. MUNOZ, Bayswater, hotel-keeper.—D. MOFFATT, Judd-street, baker.—J. M'NAMARA, Hoxton, tailor.—E. WOODWARD, Kensington, plumber.—L. MURATORI and V. BUZZOLI, Hatton-garden, warehousemen.—J. J. BIRKETT, jun., Haverstock-hill, wine merchant.—C. SKINNER, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—A. M. GREENE, Islington, oil and colour man.—H. COLEMAN, Regent-street, wine merchant.—W. RAY, Pimlico, wine merchant.—W. PINKER, Paddington, builder.—J. and S. STEER, Oxford-street, bedstead manufacturers.—J. HILZINGER, Pentonville.—T. W. BILTON, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, attorney.—J. LANE, Notting-hill-terrace, commission agent.—J. R. LASKEY, St. Luke's, cabinetmaker.—R. T. KING, Regent's Park, iron merchant.—R. MAYS, Plumstead, pig-jobber.—F. W. ATTFIELD, Wrecclesham, licensed victualler.—N. PRICE, Loughton, painter.—J. T. WHITE, Tonbridge, innkeeper.—R. ADAMS, Oakfield, manufacturer of firearms.—S. KENT, Brighton, coachpainter.—R. NEWSON, Lowestoft, bricklayer.—E. HOLLAND, Cambridge, saddler.—E. S. HOWARD, Norwich, blindmaker.—E. M. F. BRENNAN, Norwich, haberdasher.—S. SHELTON, Olney, shoe manufacturer.—B. NICHOLS, Lavendon, grocer.—G. C. GENGE, Landport, beer retailer.—W. L. HOWARD, Sandown.—W. R. WRIGHT, Chard, auctioneer.—T. J. H. WESTALL, Daff-y-Nant, dentist.—S. CRAGG, sen., and S. CRAGG, jun., Leicester, upholsterers.—W. HEAD, Carlton, tailor.—J. WEAVIL, Milnsbridge, joiner.—F. ULLATHORNE, Kingston-on-Hull, draper.—G. G. HUGHES, Liverpool, builder.—R. RAWSTHORNE, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. ANDREWS, Liverpool, provision-dealer.—J. ARCHER, Liverpool, bookkeeper.—J. FOWLS, Liverpool, timber merchant.—J. C. BERGER, Liverpool, merchant.—J. and E. WHITE, Runcorn, clothiers.—R. ROSE, Rochdale, joiner.—J. NAWELLS, Whitehaven, draper.—S. HENSHALL, Fulshaw, joiner.—M. HENDRIE, Longtown, brewer.—W. BEWLEY, Carlisle, grocer.—F. JELLYMAN, Banbury, ropemaker.—A. WOODHALL, Manchester, joiner.—S. MITCHELL, Torquay, currier.—J. GOODMAN, Boxmoor, plaitdealer.—S. YOUNG, Cotterells, straw-plait dealer.—M. YOUNG, Harpenden, butcher.—W. HICKS, Chedworth, contractor.—T. LUNT, Liverpool, carver.—T. RIDYARD, jun., Liverpool, corn merchant.—W. CARRUTHERS, Heap, reedmaker.—B. CLAPP, Exeter, baker.—G. BANCROFT, Gorstage, grocer.—T. DENNING, Penarth, shoemaker.—W. JONES, Merthyr Tydfil, fireman.—J. SPALDING, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge, grocer.—H. ASHLEY, Bristol, builder.—E. LOCKYER, Bristol, haydealer.—M. W. CLARKE, Bristol, wine-broker.—J. STONEY, Rastrick, weaver.—J. WILLS, Wells, horsedealer.—W. LEONARD, Kingston-on-Hull, butcher.—W. PARR, Burslem, potter.—W. HAIGH, Denby Dale, manufacturer of fancy goods.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

BANKRUPTS.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

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THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

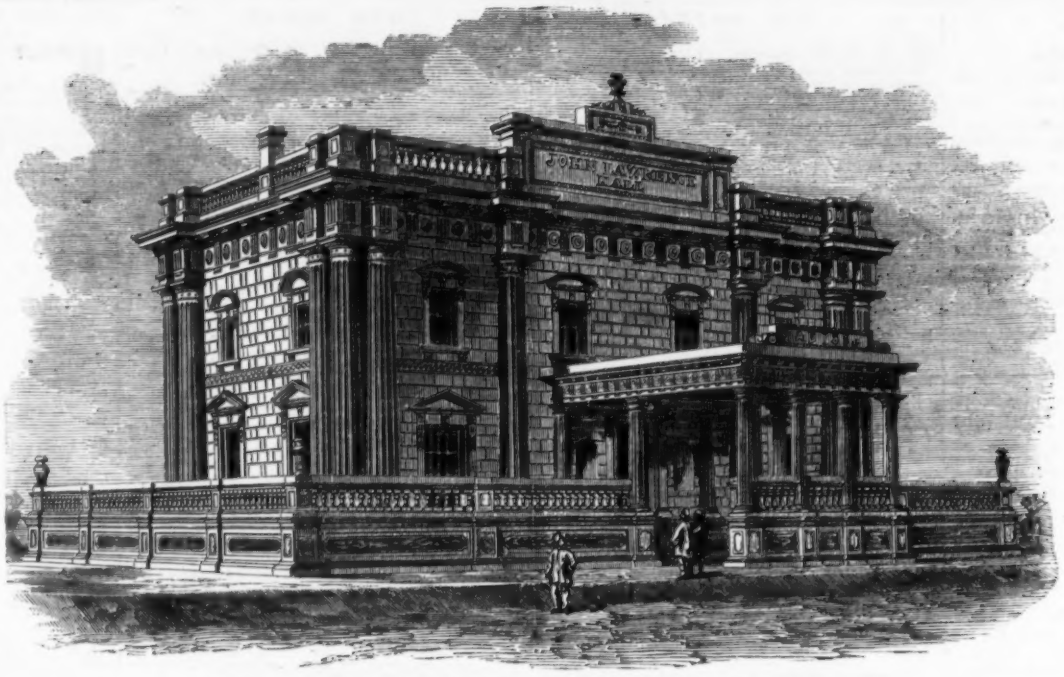
His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, whose Portrait, with that of his consort, the Empress Theresa, we give above, is justly esteemed for his personal qualities and accomplishments, as well as for his loyalty and integrity as a constitutional Sovereign. We find in the Rev. J. C. Fletcher's recent account of "Brazil and the Brazilians," the testimony of a foreigner twelve years resident in that country, who had occasional opportunities of witnessing the Emperor's zeal for literature, science, and art, and the respectable proficiency which he has attained. His Majesty, we are told, presides at every meeting of the Brazilian "Imperial Geographical and Historical Society;" and it has been by his direction that geographical explorations have been made in the important province of Ceará, and also, in 1862, of the River Purus, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon, which is really more unknown than the Nile. It may be remembered that, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, some weeks ago, the Emperor was, on the motion of Sir Roderick Murchison, elected an honorary member of that society, to which he had sent, by the hands of Mr. Fletcher, a copy of a costly volume, with maps and illustrations, printed at his own expense, giving a minute description of those researches. The Historical Society of Massachusetts has paid him a similar compliment. He is said to possess some skill as a topographical surveyor and engineer, which he has shown by his designs for the building of bridges. He has likewise devoted much time to the study of chemistry in his laboratory at San Christovao; and his general acquaintance with the physical sciences was remarked both by Lieutenant Strain, of the Darien expedition, and Dr. Reinhardt, the German naturalist, in their conversations with the affable and enlightened Prince. He is tolerably familiar with the languages and literature of England, Germany, France, and Italy, and has a special partiality for the poetry of Longfellow, as he told an American visitor one day. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in his book of travels, speaks of the Emperor as an amateur painter of no mean skill. His Majesty is thirty-nine years of age, a handsome, portly man, whose stature is several inches above six feet. He is much beloved for the frankness and gentleness of his manners. The Empress, a daughter of King Francis I. of Naples, is one year older. They have two children, one of whom has just married the Comte d'Eu, a son of the Duke de Nemours: the other is also a Princess.

THE INDIANS OF PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The native Indian races of Peru and Bolivia—forming in the last-mentioned country at least three fourths of its total population—may be divided into those who speak the Quichua language, dwelling along the coast and in the Valley of the Desaguadero; and those who inhabit the eastern declivities of the Andes and the plains beyond. The latter consist of a number of tribes speaking different languages. Some of these have adopted the Christian religion, wear a light cotton dress, and practise the mechanical arts; while others still go naked, roving through the country in search of game or fish, upon which, and the wild plants or roots of the forest, they chiefly feed. The Portraits of those who appear in our Engraving were sent by Mr. C. L. Rowsell,

INDIANS OF PERU AND BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

photographer, of Valparaiso; and they evidently belong to the half-civilised part of the native South American population. It is said that in Bolivia their numbers are rather on the increase than diminishing; and they still cherish their traditions, which promise an ultimate recovery of the land for their own nation. An Indian of pure Aymara blood, when drawn by conscription in the forced levies of troops, will refuse to serve the existing Government, or, if he serves, will be disgraced in the sight of his own people and disowned by his nearest kindred. The independence which the Aymaras will fight for, if ever they rise, is not the independence taken from them by the Spaniards, but that which they lost when conquered by the Quichuas, who, under their Incas, in their turn were subdued by the Spaniards. Many ruined buildings or monuments of Indian origin are found in Bolivia and Peru; but the Quichua or Inca ruins are poor and rough compared with those of the Aymara people. The Quichua ruins consist mostly of adobes, or sun-dried bricks; but those of the Aymaras are of beautifully-wrought fitted stones covered with hieroglyphics, and existing in places to which they must have been brought with immense labour, as no similar stones are to be found for leagues around. All the Aymaras can tell us now is, that their forefathers were great and rich and powerful, and placed these great stones where they stand; and then that they were conquered by the Quichuas; but who those forefathers were, or what their history, they know not.



LAWRENCE HALL, LAHORE, FOUNDED IN HONOUR OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

FRENCH MOUNTED ZOUAVES.

THE last mail from Vera Cruz brought us the Sketch by M. Beaucé, which we have engraved, of the mounted Zouaves now employed by the French in Mexico as contre-guerrillas. This innovation, which has proved most successful, is due to Marshal Bazaine, who is fully aware of the requirements of the country, in the pacification of which he is engaged. It is well known that the vast territories of Mexico have been constantly infested by guerrilla bands, spreading desolation and ruin in every direction. In order to disperse or destroy these bands the French officers organised companies of contre-guerrillas for the pursuit of the brigands over mountains and through valleys. The idea of the creation of a company of mounted Zouaves has now been put in execution. The little corps of Zouaves Montés, together with a detachment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, under the command of the brave Captain de la Hayrie, were sent, early in November, on the track of the band of the famous Crescencio Morales, which they overtook and destroyed after a sharp combat, the brigand leader being killed in the night encounter of the 13th of November. The guerrilleros had twenty-eight men and twenty-eight horses killed, and a quantity of arms and accoutrements was carried away by the victors to the hacienda of Tuxpan, where they arrived on the 18th of that month. This novel troop is composed of volunteers from the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, and, as at present constituted, can get over a considerable distance of difficult ground in a comparatively short time. The Zouaves do not fight in the saddle, but dismount when they approach the enemy, leaving in a body the docile mules that carry them without fatigue through the rough country infested by the guerrillas. Our Engraving represents the mounted Zouaves on muleback and otherwise, which form such a novelty in the French Mexican army.

THE LAWRENCE HALL AT LAHORE.

As a sequel to the Illustrations in our last Number of the visit of Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, to the capital of the Punjaub in the middle of October, we now give a view of the Lawrence Hall, a building erected some years since in the city of Lahore to serve for the public accommodation, and at the same time to form a monument of that distinguished man, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Here, on the 17th of October last, the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, entertained the Governor-General at a conversazione, which was attended by most of the civil and military officers, with their wives and daughters. A concert of excellent music was provided by a number of amateur performers, after which the company sat down to supper in a large tent behind the hall. Here the health of Sir John Lawrence was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the heartiest terms of old friendship—as having been his schoolfellow at Londonderry forty years ago—with a just eulogy of the public services and abilities of the new Viceroy of India. This toast having been drunk with no less cordial cheers, the Governor-General replied. He alluded "with pride and sorrow" to the example of those who fell in the terrible struggle of 1857; and, with regard to the Punjaub especially, declared that he had seen with the greatest pleasure how much its condition had improved under the rule of his successor at Lahore.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FOR the soirées and fêtes of the winter season just inaugurated, the modes are remarkable for the luxury and complication of the ornaments and arrangements of dresses and coiffures; moreover, if all that rumour predicts should prove to be true, the year of grace 1865 will compete with its predecessor in the extravagance of its fashions, and especially in the profusion of articles which might be dispensed with, and which have but little merit in their employment other than that of "doing good for trade," which thrives gloriously in these times of showy Parisian display. Brocaded silk, satin, and velvet dresses abound; but plush velvets are preferred to the ordinary plain velvets or cloths, the last being almost entirely confined to morning dress, or the incognito, as it is now prettily called in Paris. As for bonnets, they are reduced almost to simple fanchons, and leave but little space for the exercise of the decorative imagination of the modistes, who, however, by the introduction of peacocks' and other feathers, rich flowers, and laces, still contrive to render their productions as costly as before.

Short paletots and short rotondes, with or without hoods, are the *pardessus de préférence;* but the hood, or capuchin, will be a special characteristic of the '65 winter season, and is very gracefully shaped and ornamented with ruching in silk or in swandown.

In the way of furs, Astrakan, particularly for trimming, is much patronised, and deservedly so, for it is always elegant in appearance, and admits of very general application to different parts of a lady's toilet.

Long waistbands of lace are generally *en vogue* for the present season; they are mostly black, but white ones are also worn. For the toilet of a bride the white lace waistband over a satin robe is extremely elegant and tasteful.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.*—Robe of pale rose-coloured taffety, the corsage *à ceinture* ornamented with a sort of basquine composed of black velvet bands trimmed with lace. The sleeves are provided with a narrow trimming to match, designed as shown in our Illustration.

Fig. 2. *Visiting Dress.*—Fawn-coloured robe of poplin or taffety, with trimmings either in moire antique or velvet, several shades darker than that of the dress. Sometimes a plain light-coloured silk is chosen for this style of robe, and then the trimmings just mentioned are advantageously replaced by black satin ornaments. Velvet waistband, fastened with buckle in mother-of-pearl. Light-brown velvet bonnet, trimmed with a white lace fanchon and a twisted feather.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Plain but ample black silk dress. The principal feature of this toilet is the blue velvet pile-cloth mantle, which is thickly trimmed with brandebourgs attached by large mother-of-pearl buttons.

The Coiffure.—The head-dress depicted in the background of our Engraving is the most novel as to arrangement, and has been frequently executed with success by one of the principal hairdressers in Paris: the ornamentation consists of black velvet and an abundance of imitation coral beads.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY, 1865.

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MR. J. C. HORSLEY, R.A.

THE election of two new members of the Royal Academy, Mr. J. C. Horsley and Mr. Thomas Faed, was announced last week. A portrait of Mr. Faed appeared in our Journal at the time of his election as an Associate. Mr. John Callcott Horsley, whose portrait (from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins) we have here engraved, has been long very favourably known to the public as a charming genial painter of incident. The subjects of his pictures in this class have ranged from "grave to gay, from lively to severe"—now full of humour, graceful or racy, and never unrefined; then, again, replete with delicate sentiment which is always clear of mere vulgar or maudlin sentimentality. The scenes of these subjects have been equally various; often they have been familiar and contemporary, but more frequently, perhaps, they have been laid in the Old England of our pleasantest fancy. Probably few, if any, living painters have given to all unsophisticated lovers of art more unalloyed pleasure by works of similar character. But Mr. Horsley is less widely known for powers he has occasionally displayed in that difficult branch of art, monumental painting. Yet in the latter capacity, as in the former, the artist has for many years deserved the suffrages of the Academy; and his claims for both united have, it seems to us, been tardily recognised.

John Callcott Horsley, the grand-nephew of Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A., was born in London, Jan. 19, 1817. He studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. His first picture, exhibited at the British Institution, and painted, we believe, before the artist was twenty, brought him at once into notice, and is mentioned in one of Wilkie's letters. The subject of the picture, "Rent Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century," indicated the main direction of the painter's subsequent practice. The scenes of two other important pictures have been placed in the same mansion. In fact, although Haddon has been painted in a thousand different ways, Mr. Horsley is, we believe, the only painter who has taken important portions of that most interesting building literally as backgrounds for elaborate subject pictures. In the "Rent Day" it was the banqueting hall; in the "Duenna's Return" (exhibited at the International) it was another portion; and in the "Checkmate Next Move" it was the apartment that had been the drawing-room of the Vernons, and afterwards the dining-room of the Manners. This last picture, which we engraved on its exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1862, is to our mind Mr. Horsley's masterpiece in oil. We do not remember to have seen a more admirably-painted interior, or effects of sunlight represented with more exquisite truthfulness. Mr. Horsley first exhibited at the Royal Academy the touching picture, "The Pride of the Village," purchased by Mr. Vernon, and now at South Kensington. To name merely a few more of the artist's principal works will sufficiently bear out our observations respecting the kind of subject for which he has shown a preference:—"The Contrast—Youth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball!" another "Contrast"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, and the homeless outcast on the other; "Winning Gloves" (1842); "The Father's Grave" (1843); "Hospitality" (1850); "Youth and Age" (1851); "The Madrigal—'Keep Your Time'" (1852); "Showing a Preference" (1860), "The New Dress," and "The Bashful Swain" of the last Exhibition in Trafalgar-square. As an illustrator of eminent authors, Mr. Horsley showed the same excellent qualities in "Malvolio i' the Sun" (1849), "Scene from 'Don Quixote,'" and "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," painted for the late Prince Consort, an engraving of which appeared in the *Art-Journal* for August, 1858; and in several graceful and pleasing drawings for the wood-engraver. In another walk, that which may be called "historical genre," Mr. Horsley is represented in "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham," exhibited in '53, the year in which the painter was elected an A.R.A., and "Milton Dictating 'Samson Agonistes'" (1859). In '57 the artist exhibited a portrait of Brunel, the great engineer.

J. C. HORSLEY, ESQ., R.A.

In the grand movement for the development of mural painting in this country by the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, Mr. Horsley has taken, as we have already intimated, a prominent and successful part. In the (first) cartoon competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he obtained one of the three second-class prizes of £200 for his "Saint Augustine Preaching." In the trial of skill in the same place, on the following year, his two small frescoes obtained him a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples. In 1845 his design, "The Spirit of Religion," was approved of, and the subject subsequently executed over the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Lords. This fresco has much of that largeness of style indispensable in painted monumental decorations, but which few artists whose practice has been confined to the painting easel pictures succeed in attaining. He received a commission also to execute "Satan Surprised at the Ear of Eve," now in the Poets'-hall of the Westminster Palace. In 1847 his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., Believing the King Dead, Assumes the Crown," secured for him a premium of the third class.

Mr. Horsley has besides identified himself with the efforts for improving the national taste in ornamental art, and was for some time one of the Head Masters of the School of Design at Somerset House. We think it will be felt, even from this slight sketch, that few artists can point to more various and honourable work during their career; and that it is a cause of congratulation, both to the artist and the public, that he has at last received the higher honour the Academy has to confer.

With regard to Mr. Faed, he is probably, after Mr. Frith, the most popular of our painters of "figure-subject pictures." Few pictures exhibited at the Academy have pleased a larger number of visitors, and few have been "the talk of the town" more generally than "The Mitherless Bairn" and "From Dawn to Sunset;" while few of the painters who have arrived at the honour of having their works engraved attract a larger crowd round printshop windows. The pleasing or pathetic themes he has usually chosen may have contri-

THE GUARD-HOUSE OF HUMAITA, PARAGUAY.

buted one element towards his success; but we may depend upon it that it is not for this quality alone that he has been elected by a jealous body of his professional brethren, now more than ever amenable to public opinion, an R.A. at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight. Mr. Faed is a genre painter, in direct descent from the Dutch masters through Wilkie. The general characteristics of his art are too well known to require particular comment. His subjects and treatment have been similar in kind throughout. Only, he has, from higher apparent finish in his early works, rapidly advanced in freedom, breadth, and masterly execution in those of a later date. It was in 1855 that his "Mitherless Bairn" appeared on the walls of the Academy; and although it was characterised in Mr. Ruskin's *Art-Notes* of that year as "throughout the most commonplace Wilkieism—white spots everywhere"—it made Mr. Faed's reputation. It has been followed by works which, we may almost say, to name is to praise:—"The First Break in the Family" (1857), "A Listener Never Hears Gude o' Himsel'" (1858), "Sunday in the Backwoods" (1859), "His Only Pair" (1860), "From Dawn to Sunset"—a family of three generations, with the grand-parent dying, by far the noblest, manliest, and most truly pathetic picture Mr. Faed has painted; "New Wars to an Old Soldier" (1862), "Train Up a Child" (1863), and "Baith Faither and Mither," in the last Exhibition.

THE GUARD-HOUSE OF HUMAITA, PARAGUAY.

Among the latest news from South America, we heard of the opening of the electric telegraph to the city of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. A railway, under English management, has for some time been at work in that secluded State, which has, till lately, been distinguished by a curious mixture of barbarism and civilisation in the social condition, as in its political constitution it is nominally a republic, but in effect one of the strictest despotisms upon earth. The people are little better than savages, and immense tracts of fertile land are still a wilderness; but there are signs of improvement. We are indebted to Mr. David Powell, who lately travelled in that region, for the sketch we have engraved, giving a view of Humaita, the great military station of Paraguay, which is reached soon after entering the Rio Paragnay from the Parana. It is situated on a curve of the river, the batteries extending for about half a mile. The guns are on earthworks, under thatched sheds, but it is rather doubtful whether they are all mounted, and no stranger is allowed to inspect the place. It owes its present existence to the presence of a Brazilian squadron in the river a few years ago. The force kept there varies from 12,000 to 20,000 men: they are dressed in red Garibaldi shirts, white trousers, and blue ponchos. The service is compulsory, and little or no pay is given. The sentries are stationed in a sort of pigeon-house high above all the buildings—one of which is shown in the Engraving.

MUSIC.

The Christmas performance of "The Messiah," given by the National Choral Society at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the 21st inst., was on so grand a scale and so excellent in all respects, that it did the highest honour to the society and the able conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. The principal solo-singers were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss; the band and chorus numbered above seven hundred performers; and the wonderful choruses of this mighty work were given, not only with vast grandeur, but with a degree of precision and clearness worthy of unqualified praise. As to Miss Louisa Pyne, her appearance as an oratorio-singer will be a great gain to the public, for even her greatest admirers were not prepared for the display of power now made by her in the noblest branch of her art. The hall was crowded to the door. The National Choral Society seems to have now conquered all the difficulties attending so arduous an enterprise; and, thanks to Mr. Martin's energetic management, is entitled to be ranked among the most important musical institutions of our metropolis.

The Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall are to begin for the season on Monday next. The simple announcement of this fact will of itself be sufficient to interest our musical readers; for these concerts—already renowned throughout Europe—do not require a word of information or eulogy. They will be carried on, we are assured, with the same spirit as heretofore, and doubtless with the same success. Joachim, the prince of violinists, will appear early in the season; and we trust that Arabella Goddard, the queen of pianists—who is now making a tour which may be called a triumphal progress through the provinces—will be among the first to adorn with her presence concerts which, in a great measure, owe to her their fame and prosperity.

Mr. Alexander Thayer, the distinguished American musical littérateur, has been appointed United States Consul at Trieste. Mr. Thayer's long-expected "Life of Beethoven," with which he has been occupied for several years, will soon, we hope, be given to the world.

Mr. Aguilar's ante-Christmas series of pianoforte matinées was terminated on the 21st inst. The entertainment consisted of pieces of the highest order, including Mozart's fine sonata in F, and a solo consisting of Bach's fantasia in C minor, Mendelssohn's "Rivulet," and Bach's prelude and fugue in G—all played by Mr. Aguilar's pupil, Miss Weldon, whose performances did honour both to her teacher and herself. The other pieces in the programme—among which were Beethoven's sonata in A flat (which contains the celebrated Funeral March); two of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne worte;" Aguilar's fantasia on "Faust," his transcription. "Le Désir," his bolero, and other recent compositions—were performed by Mr. Aguilar. This selection was, altogether, the most interesting of the series, and attracted a crowded and highly fashionable audience, by whom the principal pieces were warmly applauded. These pleasant and instructive matinées will be resumed, we believe, after the holidays.

The committee of management of the Stoke Newington Ladies' College gave a soirée musicale on Monday, the 19th inst., at the rooms of the institution, in Paradise-row, under the direction of Mr. Harold Thomas. This flourishing educational establishment is carried on with judgment and spirit, the teachers employed are of known ability and experience, and the college promises to be extensively useful. On this occasion an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music was performed. The programme, among other classical pieces, included Hatton's glee, "The hunt is up;" Callcott's glee, "With sighs, sweet rose;" Hatton's part-song, "When evening's twilight;" and Cooke's glee, "Strike the harp"—all sung by Messrs. Ball, Taylor, Harries, and Henry. The favourite air, "Gentle flower," from Hatton's new opera, "Love's Ransom;" Glück's celebrated air, from "Orfeo," "Che faro senza Euridice;" and Brinley Richards' song, "The rose," sung by Mrs. Roney (late Miss Helen Hogarth); Pauer's pianoforte solo, "La Cascade;" Harold Thomas's new fantasia on themes from Flotow's "Stradella;" his favourite hunting-piece, "Across country" (of which a new edition has just been published); and Kullak's solo, "Perles d'Ecume"—all played by Mr. Harold Thomas; and Heller's reverie, "Dans le bois," played by Miss Tiffin. All these performances were warmly applauded by a crowded and fashionable company.

The third Classical Chamber Concert at the Manor House, Hackney, took place on Tuesday, the 20th inst. We have already noticed the excellence of these performances, and have now to add to what we said before that this concert was even superior to either of the preceding. The programme was wholly composed of music of the highest order, unalloyed by the admission of a single inferior production. It included Beethoven's quartet in A, Spohr's quartet in G minor, and Schubert's quintet in A, op. 114, a beautiful work, now performed for the first time in England. The performers in these pieces were Mr. Burnett and Mr. Betjemann, violins; Mr. Amor, viola; Mr. E. Howell, violoncello; and Mr. A. Howell, contrabasso. Mozart's trio in E, moreover, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was played by Messrs. Prout, Burnett, and E. Howell; and Mr. Burnett played the andante and allegro of De Beriot's seventh concerto. The vocal portion of the concert included Schubert's song, "On every tree," and Kücken's "Oh, what is love?" both sung by Mdme. Schnegans; and Chapleson's "Mon âme à Dieu," sung by Mr. A. Howell. The various performances were warmly and deservedly applauded.

The performances of Gounod's "Mireille" have been resumed at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique. The opera has been curtailed and altered in various respects, and the public opinion seems to be that the changes are improvements. We presume that they will be adopted in London.

At the Popular Concert of Classical Music, on Sunday week, in the Champs Elysées, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup, Vincent Wallace's overture to "Lurline" was performed with brilliant success. An opera by Mr. Wallace is to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique.

Mdlle. Artôt has been singing at Vienna with great success in a German version of Gounod's "Faust." The fair performer receives a thousand francs (£40) for each representation.

Mr. Santley made his début at Barcelona on the 15th inst. He appeared as the Count di Luna in the "Trovatore," and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS.

Those persons, if there be any such, who may feel or fancy objections to the frivolous nature of our Christian entertainments will do well to remind themselves of the wise admonition of Theseus to Hippolyta in regard to the "silly-sooth" play of the mechanics in "Midsummer Night's Dream." What says that Shakspearean mentor to the fair remonstrant? Why this—"The best in this kind are but shadows; and the worst are no worse, if imagination amend them." In more senses than one these pantomimes and burlesques are real shadows. The subjects of both are previously given in nursery tales and traditions, and those of the latter require to have been already treated in some artistic form. In both, the fantastic and the sublime are made ridiculous, and doggerel is preferred to any more serious mode of versification. Doggerel, however, we may remark, is not inconsistent with high claims. "Goethe's "Faust" was advisedly written in doggerel as well as "Hudibras," and in both poems the learned authors embodied invention, poetry, and the utmost range of philosophical lore and scientific doctrine; satirising, like scholars, not only the manners of society, but the opinions of the schools. Of late years our pantomimes and burlesques have aimed at comprehending the largest variety of topics, and there is scarcely a department of thought which their indefatigable spirit has not penetrated. It should also be recollected that these eccentric productions are intended for children—not only those of small size, but those of a larger growth. There are those of both kinds; and among the latter not only individuals who have arrived at second childhood, but those whose intellects, from some happy fatality, have been all along preserved in a state of childish simplicity. Nor should we forget the army of labourers who are annually employed in this special service; and the great good which their preparation and enactment do to a large multitude of families, who are maintained for the year out of the proceeds of the season. Caricature drama is now an institution which secures fortunes to projectors and livings to their employés. In these days of political economy, such a consideration will have great weight, and it is alone of sufficient importance to relieve its production of the charge of frivolity in any sense.

It is a time-honoured custom to begin all criticism on the occurrences of Boxing Night with

Drury Lane.—For many years this theatre has subsisted on the production of pantomime, the success of which has been so uniform as to ensure the management from loss in regard to the speculation. The Christmas six weeks provide for the entire year. Much of this success is justly due to Mr. E. L. Blanchard, whose elegant introductions have been models of composition, judiciously written in the style of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." His couplets are carefully manipulated, and the wit and humour which they convey are equally suited to the ear of the refined adult as to the capacity of the politely-educated child. In structure his introductions are uniformly admirable, and the whole is conducted with such judgment and tact that the writer achieves a triumph with as much certainty as if he were stating a mathematical demonstration. His argument for the present year has some novelty in substituting the Scandinavian troll for the English demon or fairy, but infant readers are well prepared for the change by the publication of northern legends which have recently acquired such popularity. The title of the excellent pantomime of the present year is "Hop-o'-my-Thumb and his Eleven Brothers; or, Harlequin and the Ogre of the Seven-League Boots." As usual, Mr. Blanchard has aimed not only at amusement but instruction; and, notwithstanding the number of broad grins, which produced prodigious effect on the first night among the audience, there were some sententious lines which compelled the most laughter-loving to look grave for a moment and reflect. These lights and shadows in the dialogue are as delightful as they are artistic. Frequently it is scientific, and sometimes even of yet more profundity. In other respects, the legend of the woodcutter and his twelve children is well applied to stage purposes. But Mr. Blanchard has not trusted to one fable. To this he has added that of the Ogre and the Magic Boots. In the first scene he introduces to us a Lapland witch, ycleped Okriki, who, with two colossal cordwainers, work hard in the interest of the cruel ogre. From the witch we proceed to the Man in the Moon, gracefully presented by Miss Rose Leclercq; and at length we arrive at one of Mr. Beverley's gems, a set scene, representing the Valley of Mosses and Lichens by Daybreak, in which Miss Lydia Thompson appeared as Sunbeam and danced as only she can dance, mingling all the nations in her choregraphic display. She was assisted by numerous coryphées. Master Percy Roselle enacts Hop-o'-my-Thumb, and appeared in the next scene with his eleven brothers in his father's cottage. We spoke so warmly of this diminutive actor last year that we must beg our readers to imagine the praises we would now bestow upon him. None can be properly considered exaggerative. Like Chatterton, he is, indeed, "a marvellous boy;" but one who, fortunately, has not yet "perished in his pride." We rather think that an augmentation of his glories may be expected. We now behold the children in the Pine-forest, and are witnesses of the cleverness of Hop-o'-my-Thumb and the terrors of Fee-Fo-Fum, the monstrous ogre, intensified by Mr. G. Belmore, whose grotesque comedy is excruciatingly cruel. And here it is that occurs the dance of Trolls in all their glory—an extensive and elaborate ballet arrangement, full of beauty and cleverness. The transformation scene is in Mr. Beverley's best manner, and can only be fairly described in his own words:—"The Ascent of the Rays of Golden Light with the Fairy Motes that People the Sunbeams." It must be seen; it cannot be imagined any more than it can be painted in words. What more can we say of the harlequinade, which is doubly supplied with characters, than that Harry Boleno and C. Lauri are the Clowns, J. Morris and W. A. Barnes the Pantaloons, Cormack and S. Saville the Harlequins, and Mdme. Boleno and the Misses Gunniss the Columbines. Of course, the masks were by Dyk-wyn-kin; and the whole has been superintended by Mr. Robert Roxby. The pantomime, we are sure, will prove a remarkable success.

Covent Garden.—"Cinderella; or, The Magic Slipper," is the argument that, as it has several times done before, furnishes forth the pantomime of the season. The Brothers Grinn have not only travestied the old original story, but added to it. We have, therefore, a huge Hobgoblin (Mr. Lingham), with a mountain hermitage for his domicile, and a fairy Papillon (Miss Craven), who wager on the susceptibility to the grand passion of Prince Ugolino. This young man is represented by Mr. Danvers, who, while sleeping in the Dell of Delight, has a dream of Cinderella, who is charmingly impersonated by Miss Clara Denvil. The rest of the story, is it not written in the nursery legend? Cinderella returns from the ball, and Hobgoblin and Papillon await the decision of the lovers. Mr. Grieve's transformation scene is a wonder, of which it is difficult to render a description The Fairy's Chronometer is a monstrous timepiece, the figures on whose face transform themselves into fairy forms, while the clock itself changes to a fairy scene of surpassing beauty. Messrs. Fred and Harry Payne are Harlequin and Clown, Paul Herring is Pantaloon, and Mdlle. Esther, Columbine. But we must not omit Donato, the one-legged dancer, who conceals his deficiency with exquisite grace, dexterity, and spirit. The harlequinade is made the vehicle for many temporary allusions, such as the Anthropoglosses, the Davenport Brothers, and the political relations of Denmark and Germany. The appointments are, in all respects, lavish, and nothing has been spared that capital could command; so that, in getting-up, this pantomime is extremely gorgeous.

Her Majesty's.—It serves to show the prevalence of the pantomimic spirit that this theatre should have been subject to its invasion. But so it is; and Mr. H. J. Byron is engaged for the occasion, and makes a story of the nursery rhymes about "The Lion and the Unicorn who were fighting for the Crown," and makes a pantomime of the story. He has created a demon for the occasion, called Sulks, with his attendant imps, Grumble, Grunts, Cantankeros, and Morose, who suffer from his oppression and blows. But then, of course, there is a beneficent fairy, named Miss Bufton, or Good Temper—the words are synonymous—who interferes on behalf of Robin, a huntsman (Miss Furtado). There is also a tyrant in "Ercle's vein"—to wit, King Roaryborealis the Rampagious (Mr. Rouse), and a military review of his guards. A Princess next turns up, named Peppermintdrop, with whom Robin ultimately elopes. This pantomime is remarkable for a mechanical apparatus with a Greek appellation, "Eidos Aeides," in which the boundaries of visibility and invisibility are startlingly confused, the figures passing from one state into the other instantaneously. The stage is exactly the place for these same scientific marvels, and the present is an illusion "in the third tier of wonders." The fight of the Lion and the Unicorn and the two athletic bakers ought to be rewarded with any amount of bread, white or brown. The transformation scene is introduced by a shower of golden rain, which, dissolving, discloses the Paradise of Fairies and the Home of the Silver Zephyrs. In the harlequinade we have the one-legged Clown, Capello, who is clever. The mechanical scene of Eidos Aeides is due to Mr. Maurice, of Langham-place, and will contribute greatly to the success of the pantomime.

Haymarket.—A neat extravaganza, by Mr. Byron, does duty for pantomime at this house. It is called "Princess Springtime," and is founded on the only story left undramatised of the Countess D'Aulnoy (La Princesse Printanière). The daughter of King Kokolorum (Mr. Compton) is the object of interest, from her birth, to the fairies, who endow her with every grace and virtue. But all fairies are not benevolent when offended, and Carabosa is an elf who has been injured, and dooms the child to bad luck for twenty years. Her parents seek to evade the doom by securing her in a tower until the fatal period has expired. Then, for the first time, the Princess sees the light of day, and through a hole in the wall she perceives Fanfarinet, the envoy from Prince Brown (Miss Louise Keeley), who suddenly falls in love with her. At this crisis of the story a ballet, arranged by Mr. Oscar Byrne, not only gives relief to the action, but, on the special score of its own merits, obtains a rapturous encore; nay, it does even more than this, for it affords opportunity for the elopement of the loving pair, who are next found on the beautiful island where roses talk, oaks sing, and nightingales give advice gratis. Carabosa here seeks to incite Springtime to kill her husband; but the temptation fails, and he lives to declare that he is his "own great deputy," the Prince himself. The King, her father, arrives in time to hear the declaration, though nearly wrecked by a tempest in reaching the spot. The drama is altogether very pretty, and the puns of the dialogue are sufficiently abundant. The accessories are liberal, and the whole has been placed on the stage in an effective manner. It is excellently acted.

Lyceum.—Mr. Fechter, though abiding by his design to depend mainly on the attraction of "Ruy Blas," has so far modified his programme as to add a kind of farcical burlesque to the usual entertainments. The extravaganza is of an Oriental character, but bears the thorough English title of "Bear-faced Impostors," and the subject has already been familiarised to our stage under that of "Bears, not Beasts." It consists of a single scene—the gardens of a seraglio. The story is slight. The white bear belonging to the Pacha Schahabaham has died, and his master, it is well known, will be inconsolable. The members of the Court anticipate the worst result from the passion of the Pacha; but they have provided themselves with two scapegoats in the shape of two stray English vagabonds—Bill Stumps and Jack Hocus, whose joint property consists of one bearskin, in colour, however, brown, not white. In this Stumps is clothed, and in this disguise performs a number of tricks before the Pacha, and discovers that his runaway wife is the favourite of his harem. The Pacha, delighted, desires that his white bear shall be taught the same tricks, and Mustapha, his vizier, is compelled to assume the white skin of the defunct bruin and submit to the training of Hocus. The sport arises from the rivalry of the supposed bears, and the ignorance of each of the men that his antagonist is not an animal. The mistake, however of misplacing the heads leads to an explanation, and exposes all parties to the wrath of the deceived Pacha. Widdicomb, as Jack Hocus, was inimitable. The piece, though so slight in subject and structure, is well written, and the dialogue is decidedly comic. The costumes are magnificent. The house was well filled, and the new drama may be pronounced decidedly successful.

Princess's.—The extravaganza here, written by Messrs. Best and Bellingham, is taken from Auber's opera "Le Cheval de Bronze." It is, accordingly, entitled "The Magic Horse and the Ice-maiden Princess." The writers can scarcely be complimented on the elegance of their composition, and to wit they have even less pretension; but in their rough way they have put together an available outline, which the scenepainter and the actor have had to fill up. These latter have done justice to the management. The scene is laid in Cloudland, where Stella, the Ice-maiden, in the power of a magician, exerts an influence on all visitors, fascinating them to their ruin. Prince Pluck-i (Miss Minnie Davis) has dreamed of the maiden, and travels to seek her love. He might fatally have suffered for his infatuation but that he meets his father, who is already one of the King of Cloudland's victims, and who, warning him of his danger, counsels him to find the magic horse (the Anthropogloss-hoss), mount it, and soar to Cloudland, there to undo the spell which binds himself to servitude. In due time the Prince ascends on the horse's back; but, alas! the fascinations of Stella are too much for him, and he, like his predecessors, is converted into a statue, and sinks to the Arctic Hades. Peki, a country maiden, who has followed the party, survives the influence, and breaks the spell by destroying the Magic Lamp and seizing the Enchanted Ring. Then comes the transformation—a superb scene, which does great credit to Mr. F. Lloyd's invention and executive power. To this charming and most artistic composition the drama will be indebted for its success.

Olympic.—The extravaganza here is secondary to the stock piece of the theatre, and Mr. Burnand has therefore been limited in his work, which he has entitled "Cupid and Psyche," and founded on Mrs. Tighe's elegant poem, or Apuleius's romance. We need not describe the fable, with which every educated person is acquainted; how far it is helped out by the puns and parodies which the burlesque writer is expected to furnish can only be ascertained by an actual visit to the performance. In one respect, the dramatist has judiciously altered the plot, and weds the Soul to Love, notwithstanding the forfeiture which the former had incurred. The management have provided some exquisite scenery for the illustration of the action, and the costumes and accessories are appropriate, costly, and beautiful.

St. James's.—The public have to be congratulated on the fact that Miss Herbert has resumed the management of this theatre. As might have been expected, she has provided herself with a part to play. The piece has been written by Mr. William Brough, and is entitled "Hercules and Omphale." The former is admirably made up by Miss Charlotte Saunders, and the nymph herself is beautifully impersonated by Miss Herbert. There is a robust vivacity in the dialogue which commends it to critical appreciation. The scenery, by Mr. Telbin, is grand and beautiful; and in all respects, indeed, the play is effectively mounted.

Strand.—We think highly of Mr. Byron's new extravaganza on Mr. Buckstone's "Green Bushes," which he has converted into "Grin Bushes." It is not without difficulty that the pathetic story of the original drama lends itself to the purposes of burlesque, but it appears to us that Mr. Byron has successfully surmounted all the dangers of his attempt. The manner in which it has been placed on the boards, and in which it is acted by the various performers, is admirable. It has also made us acquainted with the merits of Mr. James Stoyle, who acts Miami, as a burlesque actor, with great force, and sings with a power which surprised the house. We may compliment safely Miss Ada Swanborough, as Geraldine, who had to maintain the interest of the character and yet to make it funny. Phil Murtogh loses none of his importance in the hands of Miss Maria Simpson, and Miss

Raynham, as O'Kennedy, looked and acted superbly. Mr. Byron may be congratulated on having achieved a decided success in this burlesque.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Edgar has wisely enlisted in his cause the local associations of Islington. His pantomime, written by Mr. Millward, is entitled "Sir Hugh Myddelton; or, the Fairy of the Crystal Stream." The opening, which is judiciously embellished with songs, introduces scenery connected with the olden time, and presents the old Sadler's Wells and St. John's Gateway, now rendered so celebrated as the haunt of the Urban Club, whose fidelity to Shakspeare is not exhausted by public indifference. The ballet and the scene of the Leafy Home of the Maiden of the Stream are both excellent. The transformation scene, which is by Mr. Broadfoot, is a brilliant affair. The harlequinade is well supplied. Mr. Buck, as Clown; Mr. J. Carera, as Harlequin; and Mr. W. Lacy, as Pantaloon, are all highly efficient performers. Miss A. Batty, as Columbine, is exceedingly graceful. There is no doubt that the manager's efforts to please the Clerkenwell public will be crowned with success.

SURREY.—Mr. Shepherd's skill in getting up a pantomime has won for this theatre a reputation for that class of production which it will not easily lose. This year, perhaps, the manager has outdone all his former doings. The title of the new production is "Harlequin King Pumpkin; or, Richard ye Lion Hearte." The author adds to history, perhaps improves it, by attributing to the chivalrous monarch a motive in the tender passion in aid of the patriotism by which we all know he was distinguished. The daughter of King Marrowphat, monarch of the Pumpkin Islands, is his ladye-love. Her name is Beauty, and it is appropriate to her person; but she, with her brother and father, is imprisoned in Palestine by that Sultan and sorcerer, Saladin. But Richard, with his faithful Blondel, gain access to the palace, with a view to her rescue; but the former, by magic art, is transformed into a tame lion, and Saladin dooms his friend to the fate of Mazeppa. The "fiery steed" is in this instance a donkey. The poor animal returns with its burden, and so frightens Saladin himself with the double apparition that the monarch becomes fugitive and oblivious of his magic sword and shield, which fall into the possession of Blondel, who, by their aid, releases both King Richard and Beauty. This is a neat story intelligibly told, which is a great because a rare merit in a pantomime. The whole of the scenery is admirably executed, and the transformation, the work of Mr. Callcott, deservedly aroused the enthusiasm of the house.

ASTLEY'S.—Under the title of "Harlequin Jack Sprat, or the Three Blind Mice; and Great A, Little A, and Bouncing B, the Cat's in the Cupboard, and She can't See," Mr. Greenwood has produced an acceptable pantomime, in which Tom Tiddler, Mother Shipton, and the Jolly Miller and his Daughter, perform parts suitable to the season and well calculated to provoke the laughter of holiday folk. The transformation scene is splendid and elaborate, and, though not quite in working trim on Boxing Night, commanded well-deserved applause. Other particulars await also future manipulation; but when all is got into right order, no doubt full success will attend the production.

STANDARD.—There were three performances of the pantomime at this house on Monday—two in the morning and one in the evening. It is entitled "Dame Durden and her Five Servant Maids; or, Harlequin Robert and Richard were Two Pretty Men." Dame Durden and Fairy Fernflower are opposed. The latter patronises one of her sons, Willy, to the exclusion of the other two, Robert and Richard, for he is industrious and good, and they are idle and wicked. The dame's farm, with its live stock, makes an amusing scene. The Princess Blossom, who is the subject of a Royal proclamation, is ultimately destined for Willy. The opening is rendered piquant by the number of its allusions, many of which are political, and all told well on the audience. The transformation scene is magnificent, and implies an amount of mechanical power which is enormous. The subject, too, is remarkably ambitious—"The Palace of Revolving Prismatic Worlds, and Temple of Animation." Altogether, this Standard pantomime is a great success.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Nelson Lee always caters well for himself. His pantomime is called "The King of the Golden Valley; or, Harlequin Tom Tiddler, Little Boy Blue, and the Old Woman who Lived under the Hill." So well had this pantomime been rehearsed that it went with remarkable smoothness. We must leave, however, the voluminous title of the pantomime to speak for itself; it would be impossible to comprise the multifarious details of the plot within moderate limits, but the reader will see enough suggestion of it to do justice to the author's ingenuity and well-practised skill. The stage arrangements are admirable, and the scenery, particularly the transformation scene, excited enthusiastic admiration.

THE GRECIAN.—The pantomime here is on the highly popular subject of "Punch and Judy," whose show, on an enlarged scale, was built up on the stage, and within its picture-frame Mr. George Conquest represented some of those feats of the hero which have always so delighted a street audience. The structure of the work is very elaborate, and the scenery distinguished by its great beauty and completeness. The transformation scene, which is exceedingly grand, picturesque, complex, and beautiful, reflects great credit on the artist, Mr. Messenger, who has leaped at once into excellence and reputation by this his first production.

PAVILION.—An effective pantomime, entitled "St. George and the Dragon; or, the Seven Champions of Christendom," was produced successfully on Christmas Eve. The subject sufficiently indicates the plot. It was illustrated by some remarkably good scenery and some brilliant costumes; and was throughout adequately acted.

The Leipsic University in the present term contains 982 students, of whom 664 are natives of Saxony, and 318 foreigners.

A telegram from Suez states that the packet-ship Hydaspes has been wrecked in the Strait of Rhio. The passengers and cargo were saved.

At a concert which took place recently at the Royal Opera House at Berlin, Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violin-player, reappeared, after an absence of many years. He still possesses the wonderful mastery over his instrument which he displayed in years long passed away.

A curious manuscript has been bought at a secondhand book shop at Lyons, and placed among the archives of that city. The volume, written on parchment, gives the amount of the receipts and expenses of the province of the Lyonnais, and of the city of Lyons, for three years at the end of the tenth century, with details connected with the history of that part of the country.

HISTORY OF A DIAMOND.—The Imperial Court at Paris has heard an appeal from a judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in an action brought in June, 1863, for the recovery of a diamond valued at 600,000f. In 1777, a man, named Loustauneau, left France for India, where he ultimately became the generalissimo of the armies of the Mahratta empire. For eighteen years he was the most trusted officer of the ruling Prince, and exercised a kind of superstitious influence, attributed by the magicians of the country to a silver hand which he had got made to replace his left hand, mutilated by a grape shot. Notwithstanding his brilliant position, Loustauneau could not forget his native land, for which he embarked in 1806. From that moment fortune seemed to desert him, for he had a narrow escape from losing his life by shipwreck; and when he at last arrived in France, he found that 8,000,000f., which he had remitted to that country some time before, had been invested in assignats, and then represented but a small fraction of the original sum. With what remained, however, he resolved once more to try his fortune, and in 1807 he purchased some ironworks on the frontiers of Spain. Having been taken prisoner by some Spanish guerrillas, and imprisoned in a small island of the Mediterranean, he at last effected his escape by swimming to a passing vessel, which landed him in Egypt, whence he proceeded to Syria. He there became the guest of Lady Stanhope, and was subsequently joined by his son, a captain of the Imperial Guard, who had been wounded at Waterloo, and was persecuted for his political opinions by the Government of the Restoration. His son died in 1820; and at Lady Stanhop's decease, which occurred not long after, General Loustauneau, not having any mode of living, was received into a charitable asylum, where he ended his adventurous life. When he purchased his ironworks, in 1807, the General went to Paris and deposited with M. Lépine, the Court jeweller, a large diamond, the farewell present of the Prince of the Mahrattas, valued at 600,000f., and which the General had intended to offer to their Imperial Majesties. To recover this diamond, Mdlles. Loustauneau, the General's heiresses, brought the action above mentioned against the heirs of M. Lépine; but their demand was rejected by the Tribunal. Against that judgment Mdlles. Loustauneau now appealed, alleging that the diamond had either never been restored or had been given up to a person who had no right to receive it. The heirs of M. Lépine, however, produced the deposit receipt and proved that the diamond had been restored to the person to whom General Loustauneau had intrusted that document. Their counsel added that, even were this not the case, the demand was barred by prescription, as thus decided by the Civil Tribunal. The Imperial Court, taking that view of the case, declared that the judgment must be confirmed, and condemned Mdlles. Loustauneau to pay all costs.—*Galignani.*

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE borough of Maldon is situated on what in normally flat Essex may be denominated a high hill. If there were times when there was any necessity for raising every now and then the *posse comitatus* of the district by the old means of a beacon fire, there could be no better venue for the signal-station than the height on which this town stands. These physical advantages may, by an unconscious parity of reasoning, have induced the politicians of the county to select it as the point whence they could be metaphorically conspicuous to the constituency. Both parties hold fête days there from time to time, and the bustle and excitement of those occasions may well be supposed to attract attention; and the streams of eloquence which are then poured forth may be imagined to rush in fertilising or scorching streams, as the case may be, down the sides of the hill, permeating the electoral plains for political results. At all times the periodical meetings of Essex politicians at Maldon are made much of by the county; but just at present they have a peculiar significance and a more than ordinarily special purpose. However trite and reiterative may be the statement, it is still necessary to observe that the representation of Essex is abnormal and singular, inasmuch as it contains but one member of the Liberal party, and he one of the members for Maldon, who, at the general election of 1857, broke through the magnetic chain of Conservatism which surrounded the constituency of the county, and has remained the observed of all observers—the asserted and vaunted nucleus of further Liberal emancipation, and, to speak familiarly, a very tempting cockshy to the Tory party, who recognise in him a tangible invader of their presumptive tenure of memberdom, and who are bitterly aggrieved at this slight advantage gained by the alleged minority of the Essex electors. It has been determined that all means shall be tried to restore the Conservative unity of the representation, and a Tory candidate for Maldon has been regularly introduced, and guaranteed all possible support. Naturally, this has put the Liberals on their mettle, and they are getting up a special tintamarre, and talk big about not only preserving their one pet lamb, but of the feasibility of squeezing a partner fondling into his somewhat uneasy fold. Hence it happens that the annual demonstration of the Maldon Liberal Independent Club some days ago was unusually loud and pronounced. There was a cry to stand up against Tory domination, and it was supposed that a live Liberal pretendant to the other seat for the borough would have been paraded in like manner, as was done on a previous occasion at a Conservative gathering in the place. This, however, does not appear to have been the case, and it is to be presumed that the preservation of the status quo will content the aspirations of the Liberals for the present.

To say the truth, there is a remarkable identity—a predominant sameness—in the "personages" who attend these meetings year after year. The programme is seldom altered; the chairman sits perennially, and the unchanged speakers are put to their wits to prove themselves various in the adornment of the one topic which they are so regularly called upon to illustrate. No doubt the partridge is excellent, but always partridge; and, somehow, this unvaryingness begets an idea that the local Liberalism which it is sought to proclaim as an ill-used institution, and which is not appreciated so much as its magnitude entitles it to be, does not expand in any obvious degree from year to year. It is, therefore, no small matter that of late circumstances have brought into the county a member of the Government who has only a thin door between him and the Cabinet, and whose presence at the Maldon banquets varies, if it does not much enliven, the proceedings, and strengthens the nerves, if it does not much stimulate the spirits, of those who are present. Indeed, looking to the speech which Mr. Chichester Fortescue delivered the other day, it is very much to be questioned whether it was likely to have much direct effect on the electoral prospects of the borough. Probably this corner of Essex was about the last place where an erudite exposition of colonial policy and a broad definition of the abstract politics of the Government would be calculated to rouse enthusiasm or enlist the special sympathies which were needed. Mr. Sutton Western, who was talking to his constituents, of course went more to the matter in hand, and was happy enough in the distribution of smart personal antitheses which illustrated the thing that was to be done and the way of doing it. He made men stand for measures, and argued the doubtfulness of getting liberal government out of Tory Ministers, and if here and there getting metaphorical and semi-poetical, and therefore slightly unintelligible at the lower tables, yet those parts of his speech were, for reasons easily understood, received with the most uproarious applause. Then came Mr. Buxton, without whom these gatherings would lose a feature; and who was, owing to a recent circumstance, even more marked than heretofore amongst the notables. Every one knows what his definition of Liberalism is, and that, unlike some professors of that creed, who are ready to propose anything which looks like its extension, simply because they do not believe in anything, he, having a political faith, desires to be practical, and to adjust and rehabilitate our electoral system, rather than to simply expand it without reference to any particular principle except that of expansion. On this occasion, however, he took a single topic, which contains avowedly the whole ostensible policy of the Conservative party, as it is laid down by its leader. It was not inaccurate in what was, after all, an appeal to a county consistency for a party, to show that it threatened the Church in no respect, and that the taking of a stand on that point by the Tories was gratuitous, and only the last device of an effete political organisation.

It is something for a constituency to have identified itself with a cause, and especially a cause which has triumphed. The borough of Reading, in the person of Sir Francis Goldsmid, has attained that enviable position. It has been art and part in that process of de-christiani-sing the Legislature which was to have been attended with those fearful consequences which have not arisen—probably because four more harmless, unaggressive, and undemonstrative gentlemen than the Jewish members could hardly be found. Perhaps the most demonstrative, the most ambitious of them is Sir Francis Goldsmid; but his efforts are so mildly spasmodic—he seems so to be struggling with grand ideas which he cannot get out in questionable shape—so anxious to do something, but not to have made up his mind exactly what—that we rather fancy Mr. Newdegate has no particular fear of him. If one could conceive one Parliamentary failure more decided than another, it would be an attempt to persuade more than forty members to stay and listen to a set speech of Sir Francis. Obviously he fares better at Reading. There are reasons why there he should appear with an aureola about him. He is a representative man in more senses than one, and he is master of a peculiar eloquence, which is probably well understood at election time. There is nothing to prevent his making there one of those long speeches which he is evidently burning to deliver in the house, but which there wither on his lips and suffer perpetual collapse and postponement. Some day, depend upon it, all the repressed materials will gather to a head and burst on the astonished and delighted House with volcanic splendour and effect. The other member for Reading is in his way a representative man. He is a specimen of the free-and-easy-going member who, born in an official atmosphere, has caught the peculiar tone which characterises future Under Secretaries and Lords of the Treasury. He demeans himself after the manner of his order—in what may be designated the hands-in-the-pocket style—not exactly indicating a pretension that he is particularly worth listening to, but that anybody who cares may observe that he has something to say which is intended at least to go to the point, and if it does not quite, yet it is useful in filling up a gap in a debate not at all badly. In short, his qualifications are all subministerial, and doubtless will, in due time, be made available in that sphere the duties of which have been defined to make a House, to keep a House, and to cheer the First Minister. Being member for Reading, too, he is in the direct road, for four of his immediate predecessors have been recipients of Government patronage in the most tangible shape, although, to be sure, their line was different from that to which he is predestined. One wonders what Mr. Shaw Lefevre thinks of the abstinent electors of Horsham, and whether he hopes that, some day, his own constituents may imitate, however imperfectly, their reticence of demand on the voice and interest of M.P.s and Government officials. Anyway, judging from what passed at his and his colleague's intercommunication with their clients the other day, there is mutual satisfaction; and if hereafter Sir Francis Goldsmid gets out his great speech and Mr. Lefevre gets an office adequate to his merits, the constituency will be proportionably glorified.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Postmaster-General's Tenth Annual Report for 1863 was issued yesterday week. It differs from former reports, inasmuch as it reviews the progress of the department during the past ten years as well as during 1863. The tables show that the correspondence of the kingdom has risen from about 70,000,000 letters in 1839 (the last year preceding the introduction of penny postage) to upwards of 640,000,000 letters in 1863. Several causes have combined to bring about this increase of correspondence—such as the reduction of postage, the growth of population, the increase of trade, the spread of education, and the improvements which the Post Office has effected with regard to the transmission of letters.

The tables show that the rate of increase in the number of receptacles for letters has been much higher than the rate of increase in the number of inhabited houses, since the receptacle for letters throughout the kingdom have been increased at the rate of 52 per cent, whilst the inhabited houses throughout the kingdom have increased at the rate only 8 per cent. The tables also show that there has been a marked proportionate increase of the facilities for posting letters within a convenient distance from the houses or places of business of the writers. This great extension of accommodation has been effected mainly by the introduction of pillar and wall letter-boxes, which first came into use in 1855, and now form nearly one third of the whole number of receptacles for letters.

The foreign and colonial letters coming into the United Kingdom for delivery are about one fiftieth of the whole number of letters delivered; and the letters dispatched to foreign countries and colonies are nearly equal in number to those which are received. The most remarkable increase is in the case of France. In 1854, before the reduction of postage thither, the correspondence amounted only to 3,000,000 letters; in 1857 it was 4,200,000; and in 1863 it had reached 6,373,000.

It is believed that 15 per cent of the total number of letters posted in London contain printed inclosures, mostly advertisements. During 1863 an account was taken in London of 3,957,000 letters, which were obviously circulars, and of which 3,485,000 could be assigned to various trades and societies. The number of letters recorded as circulars, however, is much below the actual number posted in London, as circulars posted in small quantities escaped notice. Of the number above recorded 1,620,052 were from drapers; and in 1859, 400,000 circulars with regard to the projected Handel Festival were dispatched in one day to the Post Office in two vans, which they filled.

With respect to money-order offices and savings banks, the following remarks are made:—"The money-order office, which was established in the first instance for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of small sums by poor persons, has gradually become the bank of the whole trading community. It affords an almost absolute security to those who are desirous of transmitting money from one part of the country to another. Money orders are often lost and often stolen; but the department is so complete that not more than one in every 100,000 of the orders issued is paid to another than the lawful owner. For orders which are lost or stolen, but not thus fraudulently cashed, duplicates are issued on application by the lawful owners. . . . As, until the post-office savings banks were established, facilities for the safe investment of small sums were given chiefly in wealthy and densely-populated places, it need not be matter of surprise that the proportion of savings-bank depositors to population is highest in such localities. In the London district there is one depositor (taking the depositors in old banks and those in post-office banks together) for every seven persons; in the 106 postal districts of England and Wales, which are specified in the foregoing tables, there is one for every thirteen persons; in the rest of England and Wales one for every fifteen persons; in Scotland one for every seventeen persons; and in Ireland one for every sixty-eight persons."

On the subject of revenue and expenditure the Postmaster-General observes that, "though a largely-increased cost has been incurred by the department in carrying out the improvements described in the report, whilst at the same time many additions have been made to the emoluments of post-office servants, the net revenue of the department, after full allowance for all charges, including the cost of foreign and colonial mails, has risen from £389,000 per annum in 1854 to £1,042,000 per annum in 1863."

The peninsula of Lenkoran (Asiatic Russia) contains numerous springs of naphtha. There are 109 now worked, which yield annually about 4000 tons of naphtha, similar to that brought from America. There are also many springs of the kind in the Isle of Taman.

THE FARM.

IF the English butcher has not yet attained the cunning eye and hand of his Parisian rival in making even carcases picturesque, there is a solid national significance in his Christmas "effects." The colours may be "streaky," but there is great simplicity and breadth in his arrangement. His upper hooks are devoted to those mutton aristocrats, the Southdown and the Hampshire; and the most inveterate stickler for "Scottish rights" would be soothed by the ample space below which he devotes to the blacks and the West Highlanders, "whose right there is none to dispute," whatever Devonshire may say of its eternal "shilling parts." The shorthorns have also borne their part well, and from them came "The Baron," which attracted so many passers-by in Knightsbridge, and was, appropriately enough, fed by one of the Rothschilds. At Carlisle, the Duke of Buccleuch has taken a prize for a Galloway heifer; and Mr. George Head, of Rickerby, has sold his shorthorn ox, which, judging from the price (£70), ought to have tried its show luck in London.

Strange to say, while nearly all our large towns have regular Christmas shows, Edinburgh has for nine years past depended on the private enterprise of Messrs. Swan and Sons, the eminent salesmen, who have twelve classes for cattle and five for sheep, to which prize and sometimes extra medals are awarded, besides a ten-guinea cup for the best prize animal, and a five-guinea one for the best pen of sheep. Entry-money is charged, but two thirds of it goes to the first in each class and one third to the second. It was a very excellent show, and there was an absence of that patchiness which marred so many of the London beasts. A red "crossbred" ox, belonging to Messrs. Martin, of Aberdeen, took the cup, after a close contest with Mr. Dale's two-year-old shorthorn. The cup ox was sold for £54; and Mr. M'Combie made 77s. per cwt. (a rather unusual mode of selling) for his polled ox, and £44 10s. for his Aberdeenshire horned. Two other breeders sold on the same system, and made 75s. These fifty-five entries were furnished by some of the first breeders in Scotland. So much "sensation" capital has been made out of the Edinburgh dairy cows, that the managers of the show thought it best to let the public judge of some of them for themselves; and although there was only five weeks' notice, twenty-one were entered, and three of them realised £25 each. There were thirty-seven pens of sheep, and this year the shearling crossbreds of Mr. Robert Mason, of Morton Mains, near Edinburgh, took the cup, and made £5 5s. each. The top Cheviot wedders fetched £5; the Leicesters, £4 15s., and the black-faced and the Southdown wedders £4. The numbers of entries were all but equal to those at Liverpool (where Messrs. Martin's grey ox—half shorthorn and half Highland—won the cup), and the sales were very good. Still, getting up the show is a very onerous task, and the Messrs. Swan are not without hope that the new Farmers' Club will shortly relieve them of it.

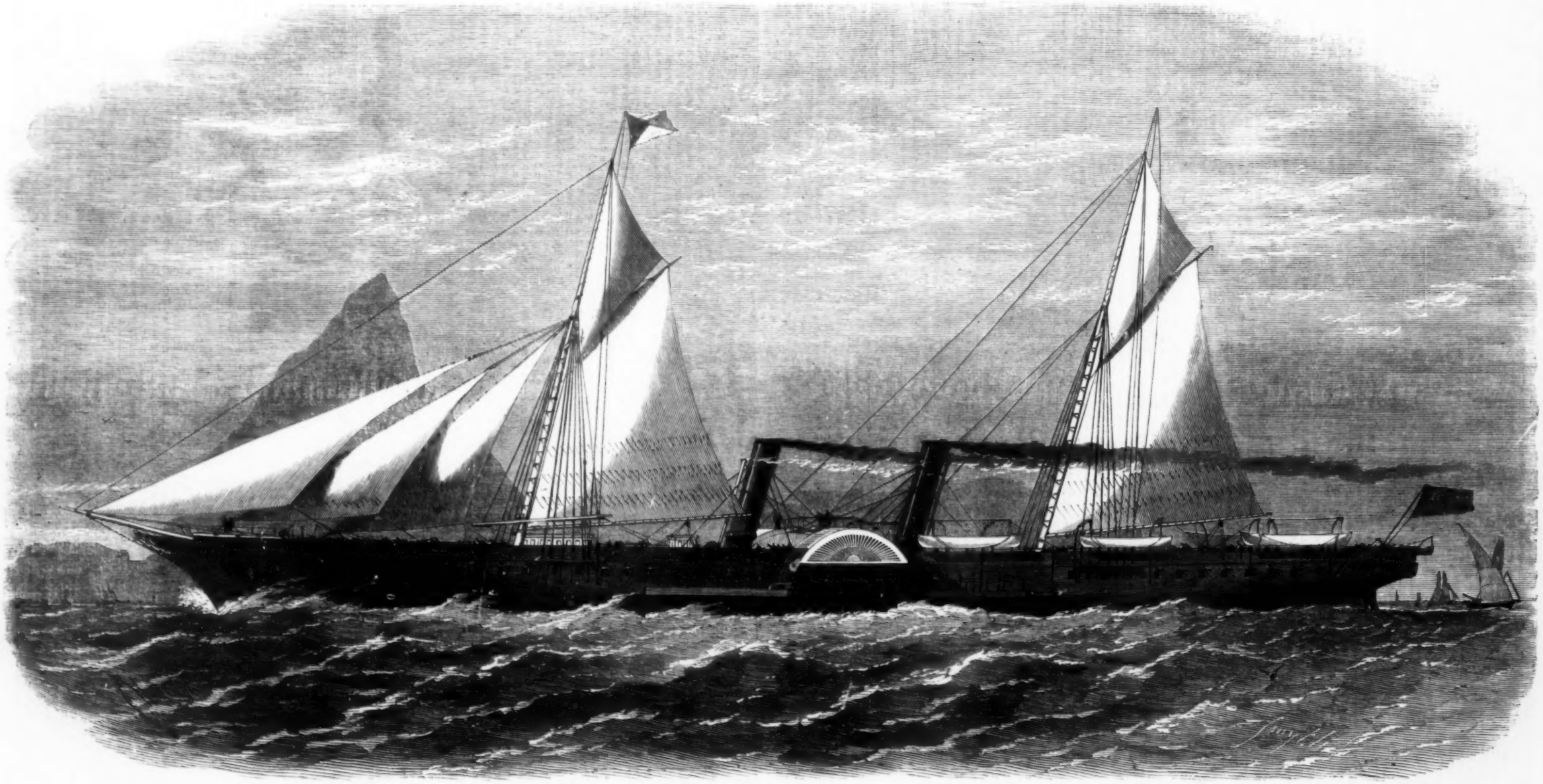
A good deal of interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the regular system of surveillance over the Messrs. Swans' trade as cattle-dealers, which is alleged to have been made by the Glasgow police, at the instance of Professor Gamgee. A public meeting of farmers on the subject was recently held at the Corn Exchange, with Mr. Hope of Fenton Barns in the chair. The cattle, owing, as it was there stated, to telegrams from the Professor, had been watched not only in Glasgow, but after some of them were sold and taken to Greenock. This system was carried to such an extent that detectives were awaiting the special train which brought 140 to Glasgow, and four officers extended their attentions to them all day when they stood in the market. Several were sold and sent back to Edinburgh, with their kind friends in attendance as far as the station, and, according to Mr. Swan, the Edinburgh inspector of markets was requested by the Professor to get out of bed and take possession of them on their return, but he declined attending to any such directions. It is distinctly stated as the result of a minute official inquiry that there was not a diseased beast among them; but there was a heavy loss on them, as butchers did not care to be watched and dogged by the police during their operations. As Mr. Swan truly said, such proceedings, if unchecked, would "create a reign of terror amongst buyers." A committee of farmers has been appointed to inquire into the case, and report to a future meeting what they think should be done. It will be remembered, from our very full analysis of the proceedings before the House of Commons' Committee at the time, that Mr. Swan, who came to London solely at his own expense, gave some most important evidence against "Professor Gamgee's bill." That gentleman has made no sign in this case, so far, beyond his telegrams and his futile request to Mr. Wilson to arise. Agriculturists would seem to be under a double debt of gratitude to him. His final examination before the Committee really gave the deathblow to his own bill; and he now seems to have furnished a most valuable practical confirmation of the very arguments which they urged so strongly,

through their witnesses, on the Committee. It is a great thing when the defendant's case can be proved out of the plaintiff's mouth.

Tredegar concluded the store shows of the year in a very brilliant way. It is a new feature in shows that a horse like Ely should be brought out at the end of a season in which he has won upwards of £5000 for a ten-pound silver cup, which he took cleverly enough in a field of thirteen. Mr. Cartwright made up quite a family party with this elegant bay, his brother Llandaff, and his half brother and sister, the steeplechaser Penarth, and the rare old Fairwater. For the £30 hunter prize, whose jumping test of twelve or thirteen fences included a hedge and five yards of water, the Hon. F. C. Morgan's grey, ridden by himself, was successful. Mr. Duckham's promising young Hereford bull Commodore beat six shorthorns and three Herefords, one of them the celebrated Tambourine, for a ten-guinea cup; but a twenty-one-month shorthorn heifer, from Mr. Logan's Maindee herd, was preferred before him in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a very near thing; and this is, we believe, the first time that the special Corporation prize has been awarded to any breed but the Hereford. This crack heifer was first in the yearling shorthorn class at Bristol. A cross heifer between these breeds won the Pollock challenge plate at the Dublin Christmas show both this year and last.

The sixteenth volume of the Shorthorn Herd-book and the sixth of the Hereford are both in preparation. For the former, entries will be received during the early part of January, and for the latter up to the 14th of February. The death of Mr. Eastwood's Royal Butterfly's Pageant, the head lot at the Towneley sale, has just been announced. Inflammation set in about twelve days after calving an excellent roan bull calf, and she dropped down dead.

The decision to place the statue of the late Mr. Jonas Webb at Cambridge has been a good deal canvassed. The subscribers do not seem to care to give up to a county town what was "meant for mankind;" and the general feeling is still in favour of the Agricultural Hall, to which every feeder of fat stock is supposed to make a Christmas pilgrimage. It certainly was understood, as we thought, from the first that this memorial of "The Shepherd King" was to be placed there. However, the concerts, dog shows, and circuses in which the company have indulged convinced the committee that the statue of such a man would be as much out of place there, except during the Smithfield week, as the sheep when they strayed into the Forum. Still we think that they have been unduly squeamish. The building was originally designed as an agricultural hall; it amply fulfils its conditions by its Christmas fat and July horse shows; and it was the last public concern that was specially associated with the deceased as chairman. A plea has been



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER NYANZA.

put in for Saffron Walden in preference to Cambridge, because it was his market-town; but there seems to be nothing in it. A meeting is called for in London early in February, to decide about raising a suitable memorial to the late John Fowler, of steam-plough fame; and it is to be hoped that, if it decide on a statue to him, it will settle the locality, so that subscribers may know exactly what they are doing.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP NYANZA.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new ship the Nyanza, named after the lake discovered by Captains Speke and Grant at the supposed source of the Nile, has made her first trip from Southampton to Alexandria with the Bombay mails. This fine paddle-wheel steamer, built by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, from designs by Mr. G. C. Mackrow, naval architect to that company, is 310 ft. long, 36 ft. in width, and 30 ft. deep from top of keel to deck; her tonnage, builders' measurement, is 1988 tons. The engines, made by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, are of 450-horse power nominal, and on the oscillating principle, with cylinders 78½ in. in diameter, which are "jacketed" to prevent the radiation of heat. There are other improvements in these engines. They have surface condensers which contain 43,000 ft., or nearly nine miles of solid-drawn copper tubes, fixed in Muntz's metal tube plates, arrangements being provided so that the engines may be worked, if required, as an ordinary injection engine. The circulating water in the condensers is driven by centrifugal pumps, each of which is worked by an independent engine. The piston stroke is 7 ft. The air-pumps are worked by large eccentrics on a straight intermediate shaft—a plan by which the crank in the centre of the intermediate shaft is rendered unnecessary, and which has been adopted by Messrs. Rennie in all the paddle-wheel engines lately constructed by them. The boilers are on Mr. A. Lamb's patent flue principle, with his improved "scroll" super-heaters. These are the largest oscillating paddle-wheel engines using surface condensation which have yet been constructed on the Thames. The Nyanza has a spar deck, with direct and commodious accommodation fore and aft between decks. She has berths for 143 first and 34 second class passengers, with large capacity for cargo and mails. When she made her trial-trip, a few weeks since, at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, in the presence of the Admiralty inspectors and Board of Trade surveyors, she made, on an average of four runs, a speed of 13¼ miles an hour, with a very strong wind against her, and carrying coals and water to the amount of 671 tons.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM.

THE new church in Cedars-road, Clapham-common, of which we give an Engraving, was built by the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, Rector of Clapham, at a cost of about £10,000. The architect is Mr. James Knowles, jun. The style is Second Pointed. The building is cruciform, its length being 120 ft. and its width 49 ft.; while the length of the transepts is 77 ft. It has a large central tower, 120 ft. high and 30 ft. square. The whole is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings, the interior piers being of Portland stone. The stained-glass windows are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. In this church, placed temporarily under the tower, is an altar-tomb, bearing on it a recumbent effigy of Mrs. Bowyer, co-foundress of the church, who died just before its completion. The carving of the tomb, the pulpit, and the font, which are all of stone, is very good, and the general effect of the interior is remarkably fine. Of the external appearance our Engraving gives a faithful representation.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, DALLINGTON, SUSSEX.

THIS church, of which we give a view, has lately been rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Edward Habershon, the architect, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester on the 15th of October. It consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel; the tower and spire, which are of the Tudor period, being left standing. The old church had fallen into a ruinous condition, and, from the slender resources of the inhabitants of the parish, it was most unlikely that they would be able, without extraneous help, to repair the neglect of past generations. Such help was, however, procured by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. R. R. Tatham, and at the cost of friends who knew the extreme necessity of the case. It is probable that a church has existed on this spot since the Norman conquest. It is situated on the crest of a hill, about seven miles west of Battle, and was originally placed in the midst of a forest, part of which still remains. The site is a commanding and beautiful one, embracing extensive views of the broad expanse of Pevensey Level, with the long line of blue sea beyond stretching from Beachy Head to the heights of Hastings and Fairlight on the left, and on the right with the noble range of South Downs sweeping on from Beachy Head to the Ditchling Beacon Downs to the west, with the lower ridges of the Weald between. The church which now stands on this beautiful spot is a very substantial and pretty structure.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

THE town of Wellington, situated in the fine land-locked harbour of Port Nicholson, upon the northern shore of Cook's Strait, which divides the two main islands of New Zealand from one another, is likely to become a place of much importance. It is not only the capital of a thriving province of the same name, but, while it rivals Auckland as a commercial port, it has some pretensions to supersede that town as the metropolis of the whole colony, for which purpose Wellington has a great advantage by its central position among the several provinces of the north and the middle island. It has been selected by the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company as the port of arrival and departure for their ocean steamers; and it lies almost directly in the track of the homeward-bound vessels from Australia. The agricultural resources of Wellington have been largely increased by the purchase of the Ahuriri district, on the east coast, with the opening of the Wairapara Valley, and the annexation of Manawatu, on the west coast, between Wellington and Wanganui. The Maori war has never disturbed the settlers in this province, as in those of Auckland and Taranaki or New Plymouth. The town of Wellington has a picturesque and commodious site on two level spaces, which form the west and south sides of the inner harbour. We present two views of its most conspicuous public buildings. The Supreme Court House, an edifice in the Ionic style, cost about £5000. It contains the resident magistrate's court, and a hall, measuring 50 ft. by 25 ft., in which the Supreme Court holds its Sessions, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This Court House was formally opened for public business in September, 1863, by his Honour Mr. Justice Johnston, who is Judge of the provinces both of Wellington and Nelson. The building shown in our second Illustration is the Provincial Government House, erected in 1857, and calculated for the sittings of the Legislative Council and the General Legislative Assembly of New Zealand, as well as for those of the province of Wellington.

THE SUPREME COURTHOUSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

FINE ARTS.

THE Science and Art Department have issued an invitation for assistance in completing the collections in the South Kensington Museum, to which invitation we would contribute in giving publicity. The department desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession, and lovers of art generally, whether at home or abroad, with regard to the reproduction of examples of architectural decoration. The objects specially referred to are—ornamental sculptures in marble, stone, or wood; wall decorations in painting, mosaic, &c.; ornamental pavements in mosaic, encaustic tiles, &c.; hammered and chased metal-work, and stained glass. It is desired that the objects selected for reproduction should be the finest of their classes, complete in themselves, and not too large for exhibition. As examples of the kind of works required may be mentioned, among those already obtained, casts of the Tomb of Archbishop Walter De Grey, York Minster; the Prior's Gateway, Norwich; the Singing-Gallery, Exeter; Giovanni Pisano's Pulpit, Pisa; and the Ghiberti Gates, Florence. It is further suggested that the finest typical works in stained glass, hammered iron, and mosaic might be reproduced in materials resembling the originals; other reproductions might be obtained by casting, electrotyping, or painting. In regard to Northern, Mediæval, and Renaissance art—of which the varieties of style are numerous—it would be desirable to form, in the first instance, a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch and class of art. Lastly, it is proposed to make, in addition to the actual collections, general art-inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects and the localities where they may be inspected. We need not add that when the scheme here shadowed forth, and already worthily commenced at South Kensington, shall be fully and judiciously realised, the educational value of such collections will be inestimable. Everyone qualified to give advice, or in a position to render aid of any kind, should assist in this national work.

While speaking of the South Kensington collections of work, we should mention that the museum has lately acquired casts from the famous bronze *biga*, of Roman workmanship, in the Vatican; the door of the crypt of Wells Cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful ironwork; two original *misereres* of the same place; the lantern which originally came from the abbey at Glastonbury, and has been preserved at Wells since the dissolution of the monasteries; the famous gold altar-frontal of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, as restored; and the very remarkable though little known sculptures, by Giovanni Pisano, on the pulpit of the cathedral at Pisa. We may add, also, that the following artists have undertaken to paint figures in continuation of the series in the arcade over the Loan Court of the museum—viz., Mr. Poynter, Phidias and Apelles; Mr. S. Hart, Maestro Giorgio; Mr. Bowler, Jean Goujon; and Mr. W. B. Scott, Peter Vischer. Messrs. Harland and Fisher are to execute one of the first-named figures in mosaic, with a gold ground.

The public works of demolition, edification, restoration, decoration, and general transformation go on merrily as ever in Paris. The whole of that portion of the great gallery of the Tuileries, which was built in the reign of Louis XIV., is demolished, and its reconstruction, in harmony with the work of Henry IV., will be commenced forthwith. The pavilion and wing of the same palace, which have been rebuilt, are now being crowned with elaborate ornaments in hammered lead, and the ornamental work of that part which abuts on the quay is being commenced. The new Tribunal of Commerce, between the Palais de Justice and Notre Dame, approaches completion. Four grand allegorical groups of sculpture are commissioned for the staircase; and the celebrated painter Robert Fleury is intrusted with the execution of four large works illustrative of Commerce for the decoration of the great hall. The restorations and additions connected with the courts of law and Prefecture of Police have been advanced with great activity, and the whole promises to be the most important work of the kind, after the Louvre and the Tuileries, executed in Paris for many years. But the most splendid and truly Imperial conception for the embellishment of Paris and the perpetuation of the memory of Napoleon III. is the proposed double row of statues from one extremity of Paris to the the other, starting from the Place du Trône, traversing the boulevards and the Champs Elysée, and terminating at the Arc de l'Etoile! The statues, in marble or bronze, are to commemorate all who have been most celebrated in Monarchical, Republican, and Imperial France. As we have already remarked, London should have a line of statues on the new Thames way. A coup-d'œil may there be obtained longer and nobler than any even in Paris.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, DALLINGTON, SUSSEX.

Mr. George Cruikshank's great allegorical picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," which was exhibited a year or two since, along with the interesting collection of his etchings, drawings, and book illustrations, at Exeter Hall, has been engraved on steel, forming a plate of large size. The outline work of the engraving is done by Mr. Cruikshank himself; the finishing by Mr. Charles Mottram. Its design, as our readers are aware, is to expose the mischiefs and miseries of drunkenness by a panoramic view of an immense variety of crimes and disasters occasioned by that abominable vice. Without reference to the merits of the whole composition, we may remark that it shows undiminished vigour of imagination and graphic power. We cannot but respect, moreover, the genuine philanthropy which has induced this veteran artist, when, after toiling above sixty years for the public amusement, he has earned his fame and deserves the enjoyment of his repose, to execute so laborious a task for the sake of promoting that social and moral reform which is still so much needed among us.

BAROMETRICAL VARIATIONS OF THE LATE STORMS.

The following remarks of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the barometrical variations during the late storms, as shown in the annexed diagram, will be read with interest. He says:—

"The reading of the barometer from the 1st of October to the 15th day was always high, and every day above its average, frequently to the amount of 0·3 in. and 0·4 in., and on the third day to 0·5 in. nearly. The direction of the wind till the eighth day was generally S. or E.N.E., and the greatest force of the wind during this interval was about 8 lb. on the square foot; but usually the air was in gentle motion. From the ninth day the prevailing direction of the wind was N. and N.W., but at all times weak in strength. On the sixteenth day it changed to the south-west, and the barometer reading descended below its average and declined (as is shown in the accompanying diagram) to 28·71 in. by three a.m. on the twentieth, on which day pressures to 9 lb. on the square foot took place. The reading of the barometer suddenly changed to an increase, and at midnight on the same day was 29·40 in., being no less than 0·69 in. increase in fifteen hours. It remained some little time at this point, and declined to 28·90 in. by nine p.m. on the 22nd. From noon of the next day, the 23rd, its general tendency, as will be seen by the diagram, was increasing. It passed above its average on the 30th, having been fourteen days continuously below, and at times, for twenty-four hours together, as much as three-quarters of an inch nearly. From the 23rd the course of the wind was mostly from opposite quarters—viz., S.W. and N.E., but at all times light, and sometimes the air was almost free from motion. The barometer reading continued to increase, though with frequent slight falls, till Nov. 6, when the reading was as high as 30·4 in., or 1¾ in. higher than on the 20th. On the seventh day the reading began to decrease, and passed below its average on the 16th, it having been above this point from Oct. 30 (or eleven days), a part of which time it was for twenty-four hours together more than six tenths of an inch in excess. During the thirteenth and fourteenth days the decrease was rapid, and the reading from noon on the 14th to nearly noon on the 15th varied only between 28·61 in. and 28·64. Thus the decrease amounted to 1·9 in. in eight days. At this time at Greenwich the greatest pressure we experienced was 3 lb. only; and it is very remarkable that, with so low a reading of the barometer about London, there was scarcely any wind, whilst fearful storms were raging north of us. From the 15th the readings of the barometer oscillated, but for the most part increased, and were 29·72 in. on the 18th, whilst the air was in gentle motion from the S.W. and S.S.E. Like changes followed, but decreasing readings were greater than increasing, till the reading of the barometer again was very low—viz., 28·72 in. at one a.m. on the 28th, accompanied with S.W. wind, blowing with a pressure of 5 lb. on the square foot only. From this time the readings increased, and on the 30th passed above the average, having been below during eighteen days. It cannot fail to be remarked that at all times when the reading of the barometer was above its average, the wind has everywhere been moderate in strength, but that the period of our recent heavy gales has begun shortly after the reading has descended below the average; these gales have also been the worst when the departures below have been the greatest, and that the bad weather had ceased only on the average again being approached.

"One fact may be learnt from these readings, and it is one I forcibly impressed upon the fishermen on the Northumberland coast when I first fixed the barometers there—that at no time, and particularly during the winter months, should the warnings of the barometer pass unheeded; for although the barometer reading may be low, and, indeed, unusually low in some localities, without the storm passing over these places, yet they may feel certain that bad weather or gales of wind are at that very time, most likely, raging not far from them, and which might suddenly visit their localities without further warning. It is remarkable, indeed, that about London the barometer was (see the Diagram), no less than three times, a good deal below twenty-nine inches, yet no storm of any moment visited us; but we have had sad evidence of the fearful storm then raging on our northern and eastern coasts.

"The Royal National Life-boat Institution, by placing reliable barometers (made by Negretti and Zambra, and tested by me at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich) around the coast, and thus directly preventing loss of life, may not gain so much praise as when one of its life-boats saves a crew from the sinking ship; but I consider that it deserves equal credit by taking timely steps to warn our fishermen from going into that sea in times of danger. And surely the public will not fail to appreciate fully the feelings which prompt the committee of the institution to prevent as far as possible the necessity of having recourse to the life-boat by timely warnings to those who otherwise might need its valuable and ever-ready services."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Sir G. R. Prescott, Bart., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. M. B. B. Adderley to be Captain; Cornet S. C. Newton to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. J. Thomas to be Captain; Cornet and Adj. A. Deane to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet E. W. Craigie to be Lieutenant; T. Ord to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: C. W. B. Bell to be Cornet. 9th: The Hon. E. F. J. Preston to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: Lieut. A. C. Wood to be Lieutenant. 11th: Ensign J. St. John to be Cornet; Cornet J. St. John to be Adjutant. 14th: G. W. D. Kempson to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. T. A. J. Harrison to be Captain; Lieuts. C. P. Theobald, F. Howlett, and C. M. Molony to be Second Captains; Cadets C. M. Smith, C. C. Dyce, and A. W. White, to be Lieutenants; W. S. Poole to be Lieutenant; Second Capt. F. E. Hill to be Adjutant.

Military Train: Lieut. W. E. S. Battiscombe to be Lieutenant.

1st Foot: B. G. Booth to be Ensign. 2nd: W. J. Collis to be Ensign. 6th: Lieut. J. T. Bowers to be Adjutant. 8th: Lieut. G. N. J. Bradford to be Captain; Ensign W. H. Hennis to be Lieutenant; R. J. O. Jocelyn to be Ensign. 12th: Quartermaster-Corporal-Major J. St. John and W. W. R. Onslow to be Ensigns. 16th: Ensign R. B. Bald to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. A. Lewes and H. E. Coote to be Ensigns. 18th: Cadet M. A. Laing to be Ensign. 22nd: Cadet W. C. F. Molyneux to be Ensign. 23rd: Lieut. G. W. A. FitzGeorge to be Adjutant. 25th: H. A. Chichester to be Ensign. 26th: Lieut. W. H. Salwey to be Captain; Ensign H. M. E. Brunker to be Lieutenant. 31st: Cadet A. F. Hart to be Ensign. 33rd: Lieut.-Col. A. R. Dunn to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. B. G. Graham to be Captain; Ensign A. Handcock to be Lieutenant; W. A. D. Eden to be Ensign. 36th: Capt. M. C. Morris to be Captain. 37th: C. A. C. F. FitzGeorge to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. F. Michell to be Captain; Ensign A. D. Currie to be Lieutenant; L. R. I. Thomas to be Ensign. 44th: Ensign H. S. Gordon to be Ensign. 69th: Lieut. F. E. Lonsdale to be Lieutenant. 53rd: Lieut. B. Sinner to be Lieutenant. 54th: Capt. E. D. Newbolt to be Captain. 57th: A. Collins to be Ensign. 60th: Lieut. P. J. H. A. Barne to be Lieutenant. 73th: Cadet R. E. Walpole to be Ensign. 76th: Cadet J. C. Fife and H. S. Gordon to be Ensigns. 77th: Ensign W. F. Gatacre to be Lieutenant; F. P. Ferguson to be Ensign. 79th: Lieut. L. F. Jamieson to be Lieutenant. 80th: Surg. J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. 81st: Lieut. W. B. Knight to be Lieutenant. 84th: Lieut. T. G. Kerans to be Lieutenant. 86th: Ensign E. J. Harris to be Lieutenant; J. A. Awdry to be Ensign. 87th: Ensign W. W. Jeadwine to be Lieutenant; W. G. Gard to be Ensign; Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon to be Instructor of Musketry. 99th: Cadet G. G. Blaxland to be Ensign. 100th: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Donovan to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Cadet W. R. L. Brackenbury to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: W. R. Backas to be Ensign. 2nd: Ensign T. W. Burt to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. N. T. C. Herbert to be Lieutenant. 5th: T. V. Biron to be Ensign.

UNATTACHED.—Capts. J. W. Reynolds and J. G. Crosse to be Majors; Lieut. B. H. Edwards to be Captain.

STAFF.—Brevet Col. J. Miller to be Fort-Major at Guernsey.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff Surg. H. H. Macey, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon-Major.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—C. F. Phillips to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. T. Williams, C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General while serving in the East Indies; Lieut.-Col. H. Clerk to be Colonel; Paymaster H. Leigh to have the honorary rank of Major. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir G. Turner, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, on the 9th of December, 1864:—Major T. W. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. A. Stewart to be Major. Capts. H. A. M'Callum and H. H. M'Carthy to have the honorary rank of Major. Capts. H. Wray and N. W. De Courcy to be Majors; Staff Surg.-Major E. J. Burton, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. J. Symons and W. T. Tregidgo to be Staff-Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet. Commanders J. H. Gennys and G. Smythe to be Retired Captains. Commander R. Williams has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

Mr. J. R. Agates to be Engineer in the Fleet; Mr. C. H. Healey, Mr. E. Jackson, and Mr T. Scott to be first-class Assistant Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Wednesday next.

Mr. W. B. Page, the landscape gardener of Southampton, has received orders to lay out and plant the grounds surrounding Netley Hospital. An extensive terrace in front of the hospital has been adorned with cedars. A cemetery has also been ordered to be laid out and planted at the back of the hospital, about a quarter of a mile distant. The Queen takes considerable interest in these improvements.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued a circular to all officers commanding her Majesty's ships, directing them not to expect any duty of an executive character from chaplains, who must be considered as friends and advisers of all on board; and stating that misbehaviour at church must not be punished by compulsory additional attendance at Divine service.

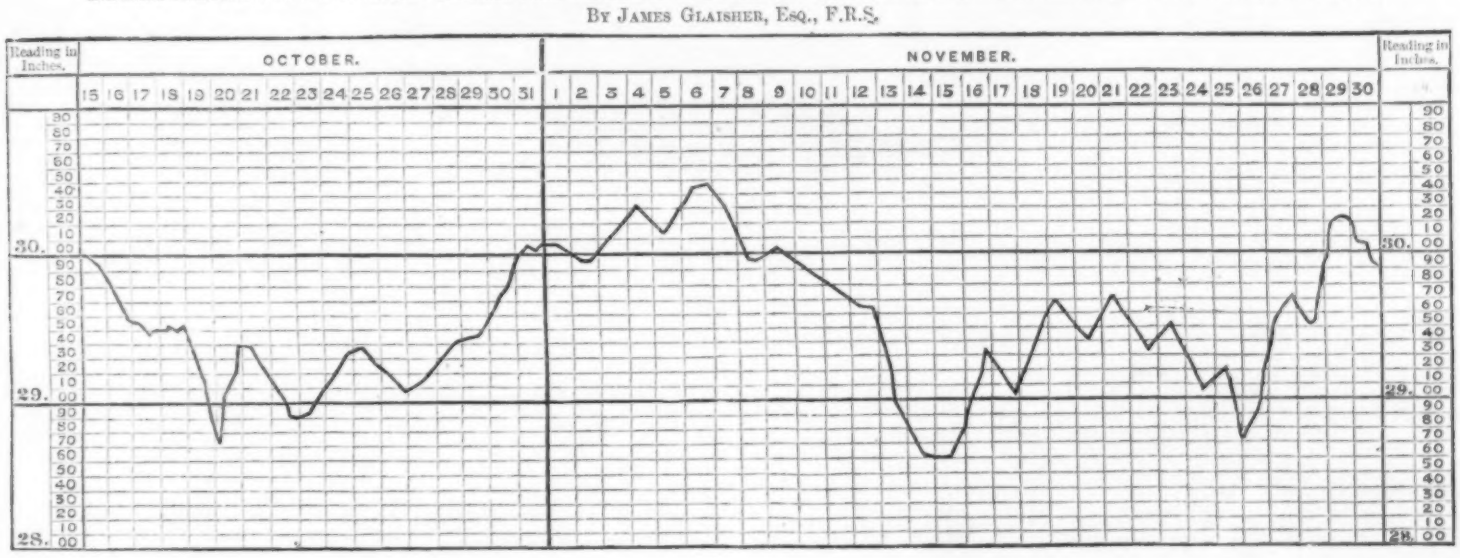
The Christmas examination of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich took place on Thursday week before their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Arthur, accompanied by a brilliant Staff. The examination gave great satisfaction, and several commissions and prizes were awarded; but his Royal Highness seriously warned the young men against the repetition of some irregularities that occurred last half-year.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, as chairman of a committee which has been formed for the purpose of establishing a challenge trophy in connection with the international volunteer match with the Government rifle between the efficient rifle-shots of England and Scotland, sets forth, in a memorandum just published, the plan to be adopted for raising the necessary funds. Individual subscriptions are expected not to be less than 1s. nor more than £5; special instructions are to be sent to volunteers of influence in their respective counties and localities and others to collect the contributions; and artists are to be invited to tender designs for a suitable work of art, which shall not be of less value than £1000. The committee urge those favourable to the scheme to make their subscriptions as soon as possible, that plaster casts of the model may be ready for inspection at the last general meeting of the National Rifle Association before the annual gathering at Wimbledon. The London and Westminster Bank, Temple-bar, and the Commercial Bank of Scotland have been selected for the purpose of opening an account; and Earl Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE BAROMETRIC VARIATION FROM OCTOBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1864, AS REGISTERED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

BY JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S.



Lindsay, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod have consented to act as trustees of the fund. The present honorary captains of the International Volunteer Match—Captain H. H. Williams, 19th Middlesex, and Captain Mackenzie, 1st Ross-shire Administrative Battalion—have consented to act conjointly during their tenure of office as hon. secretaries to the committee.

On Monday morning the members of the Queen's (Westminster) paraded at the Duke of York's Column, and, after blank ammunition had been served out, proceeded, accompanied by the bands of the regiment, to Hampstead, where the corps was put through the movements of a field-day, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The annual distribution of prizes will take place, in Westminster Hall, next Saturday.

The Lord Mayor presided at a dinner of the Hampstead Rifles, at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, when he presented the prizes won during the year to the successful competitors.

The prize-meeting of the sixth company of the St. George's, which has been delayed, has just been held at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs. On account of a thick fog, Captain Wimperis limited the competition to third-class ranges. The first series of prizes, open to all efficient members of the company, was disposed of at 500, 200, and 150, yards, as follow:—Prize 1, Ensign Stewart; 2, Ensign Crooks; 3, Private Torr; 4, Private S. Leadbetter; 5, Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry Lintott; 6, Private Leah; 7, Private W. Leadbetter; 8, Sergeant Campbell; 9, Private Cutler; 10, Private White; 11, Private Donald; 12, Private W. Smith. The second series, consisting of eight consolation prizes, open to all who had failed to secure a prize in the first, was then competed for, at 150 and 100 yards, with the following results:—1, Private Thurst; 2, Private Weekes; 3, Private L. Jones; 4, Captain Wimperis; 5, Private Thorpe; 6, Sergeant Pearman; 7, Private Parsons.

The members of the Victoria have shot off several matches during the present month. The first match was between ten members of No. 1 company and ten members of the 2nd Inland Revenue company of the Civil Service Corps. The match resulted in favour of the Victorias, they having scored 305 marks to 278 made by their opponents. The second match was between the corps and the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion. After a good contest, the Victorias were declared the winners, they having scored 675 to 611 made by the 2nd Administrative Battalion. A silver pewter, agreed to be given by the losing side to the competitor on the winning side making the highest score, was won by Sergeant M. R. Smith. Private J. Nicholas tied, but lost in shooting off. The Victorias have also competed for three prizes granted by the committee from the funds of the corps. The first prize, value £7, was won by Captain Jaquin; the second, value £5, by Mr. R. Jackson; and the third, value £3, by Mr. Luxmoore.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place last week in the large hall at head-quarters, Leicester-square. Colonel Erskine officiated. Colonel Creed, the commanding officer of the brigade, opened the proceedings. He stated that the 1st Middlesex Artillery Brigade during the past year had been present, with its guns fully horsed, at Guildford, at Hyde Park; at Stowe Park, Bucks; and at Wimbledon. At the last place they were under canvas, and were inspected by a Colonel of the Royal Artillery, who had been pleased to bestow the greatest praise on the brigade for its efficiency. The numbers of the brigade were steadily increasing, and the proportion of effectives was very much larger than last year. A school of arms had been established at the head-quarters, and had been very beneficial. Colonel Erskine referred to the sacrifices of time, leisure, and pecuniary means made by the volunteers as a reason for their receiving both the moral and material support of the community they represented. He then handed the several prizes to the successful competitors, except the ladies' prize, which was presented by Mrs. Creed.

The December competition for the monthly challenge cup and for the all-comers' prize of the 13th Somerset (Frome) took place on Thursday week. Captain Wickham scored 43, winning the challenge cup. Mr. Ellis also made 43; but, having to allow two points for "any position" at the longer ranges, his score stood at 41, which figure Sergeant Gillmore had made. On shooting off, Mr. Ellis won.

On Monday the members of the 4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers shot for a sweepstakes and some prizes given by the officers, at Carr Wood range, near Preston. The first prize was won by Sergeant Rigby; second, Gunner Pye; third, Battery Sergeant-Major Woodhouse; fourth, Bombadier Dickinson; fifth, Gunner Haresnape; sixth, Battery Sergeant-Major Topham; seventh, Sergeant Clarkson; eighth, Sergeant Mather; ninth, Corporal Woodhouse; tenth, Gunner Mausley. Prizes at the following ranges were afterwards shot for:—100 yards—First, Gunner Haresnape; second, Battery Sergeant-Major Woodhouse. 200 yards—First, Corporal Woodhouse; second, Sergeant Rigby. 300 yards—First, Gunner Pye; second, Bombadier Dickinson.——On Monday several of the Preston Rifle Volunteers, along with some of the regulars from Fulwood Barracks, and twelve Staff Sergeants of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, shot for a sweepstakes at the rifle-range, near Longridge. The first prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Singleton, of the rifle corps; the second by Sergeant Donnon; the third by Quartermaster Clarke; and the fourth, a prize added, by Private R. Fletcher. Afterwards, ten members of the Preston Rifle Corps and a similar number of militia sergeants had a sweepstakes contest. The volunteers won the contest by 12 points.

Mr. Murray, of the Foreign Office, has recently met with an accident at Mr. Burr's seat, Aldermarston Court, and has, in consequence of the injuries sustained, had to undergo the operation of having his left eye removed, the sight having been entirely destroyed.

On the 1st of January next and thenceforward the scale of progression for charging letters addressed to the United States of Colombia, or to any of the States of Central America, viâ Panama, sent by packet, will be modified by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight having half an ounce as a unit; the postage advancing by single rates for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

A letter from Vienna says. "The Rudolph Hospital has been solemnly inaugurated. Crown Prince Rudolph laid the finishing-stone, and beautifully he went through the ceremony. It was his first official act (five years old). With a charming nonchalance, he went to the table and signed his name in full, like a first-rate diplomatist. Of course all enjoyed the sight; and you can imagine how happy the parents (father and mother), who were present, must have been to see their little son perform his first princely duty."

The *Débats* publishes a letter from M. Feuillet de Conches, editor of the Correspondence of Queen Marie-Antoinette, in which the writer states that discovery has recently been made in the private library of the Emperor of Austria of a series of letters between Maria-Theresa and her daughter, Marie-Antoinette, from the marriage of the latter to the death of the Empress. There are ninety-four letters, of which thirty of the original have been found, but the copies of the others are being fully authenticated. The letter adds that M. Arneth, member of the States of Austria, and Deputy Conservator of the Imperial Archives, is about to publish those letters.

A correspondent, writing from Victoria, Vancouver Island, on Nov. 3, states:—"We had a very lively shock of an earthquake a few days ago, quite as lively as the one experienced some years ago in Switzerland, only this, instead of being a swaying sort of pendulum motion, was like the violent shaking of a railroad carriage in a train going at full speed. The windows of our house jingled as though they would break, and everything rattled loudly. It was broad daylight, about seven in the morning, so we were all a wake, and the children were evidently frightened, for they cried. In town several ceilings and some brick buildings were cracked, and a chimney was shaken down. They felt it also at the same time in New Westminster. It is said, likewise, that simultaneously with the earthquake an immense portion of the summit of the crater of Mount Baker—a portion about a mile in circumference—fell in, and the appearance of the mountain is decidedly altered, even at the distance from which we see it, about seventy miles."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Alvanley, of Bruton-street, was proved in London by the executors, Richard William Peirse, Esq., of Northallerton, and Charles Reynolds Williams, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. Lady Alvanley was the fifth daughter of the first Duke of Cleveland, K.G., and married, in 1821, Richard, third Lord Alvanley, who died in 1857 (title now extinct). The will is dated April, 1764; and her Ladyship died on the 26th of November. Her Ladyship has left legacies to her nephews, nieces, and others. To Mr. R. W. Peirse £1000, in addition to £200 left to each of her executors; and appointed her niece, Meyrick, the daughter of Colonel and Lady Meyrick, her residuary legatee, leaving to her also the principal part of the property over which her Ladyship had the power of disposition under a deed of the late Lady Amelia Powlett.

The will of the Rev. Sir William Marriott Smith-Marriott, Bart., M.A., of Horsmonden, Kent, was proved under £35,000 personalty, the executors being the Rev. Hugh Forbes Smith-Marriott, the son; the Rev. Lewis C. Davies; and George Hinds, Esq. The testator was appointed to the rectory of Horsmonden in 1825, of which living he was also patron. He died, in October last, at the age of sixty-three, having executed his will in 1862. He leaves the advowson of the rectory of Horsmonden to his son Hugh Forbes; devises his farm, land, and estate called Pattenden to his son John Bosworth; and to his eldest son, now Sir William Henry Smith-Marriott, Bart., he devises the rest of his freehold property. He bequeaths to his relict an immediate legacy of £500, and a portion of the furniture. To his sons John and Hugh pecuniary legacies are left; and, after providing for his three daughters, he has appointed his three sons residuary legatees. There are the following charitable bequests:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Curates' Aid Society, Church Building Society, and the Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, each £50 free of legacy duty.

The will of John Dakin Gaskell, Esq., of Highgate, was proved under £50,000 personalty. The executors appointed are William Beaumont, Esq., of Warrington; Samuel Gaskell, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Lunacy; and Warburton Pike, Esq., of the Temple. The testator died in August last, having executed his will in 1859, and a codicil in July, 1864. He has bequeathed to each of his executors a legacy of £100, and to Mrs. Pike, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. Pike, whom he appoints guardian to such of his children as are in their minority, he leaves a legacy of £500 and divides his estate equally amongst all his children.

The will of the late Edward Yates, Esq., of 30, Compton-terrace, Islington, has been proved. His personal property is sworn under £60,000. The executors are Mrs. Yates, of the same residence, mother of the testator; and Dr. C. J. Hare, of Brook-street. After some legacies to Mrs. Yates and other relatives, so much of the property as may legally be applied to charitable purposes is left to University College, London, in trust, to apply one moiety of the annual income thereof to the general purposes of the North London Hospital, connected with that college, and the other moiety to the Samaritan fund for the relief of poor patients. The residue of personal property is left to Dr. Hare.

On the night of the 22nd inst. the schooner Ida, of Dantzic, bound from that port to Dunkirk with seed, went on shore on Palling Beach, Norfolk. It was blowing a gale of wind from the north-east at the time, with a heavy sea on. The crew of the Parsee, life-boat of the National Institution, were at once mustered; and with great difficulty, after having had to launch the life-boat three times, they succeeded in reaching the wreck and in taking off the shipwrecked crew, six in number. The cost of this life-boat and her carriage, together with a sum to provide for her future maintenance, amounting in all to £2860, was presented to the National Life-boat Institution by the firm of Cama and Company, Parsee merchants of Bombay, in acknowledgment of their success in business since their establishment in London, in 1855, and in testimony of the uniform kindness and courtesy which they had received from the inhabitants of the British metropolis.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Lord William Charles O'Brien Fitzgerald was the younger son of William Robert, K.P., second Duke of Leinster, by his wife, Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, last Lord St. George, and was only brother of that excellent nobleman, Augustus Frederick, P.C., present Duke of Leinster. He was born Jan. 4, 1793. His Lordship, who took a warm interest in Irish politics and had written an interesting and clever pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for the Better Government of Ireland," was High Sheriff of the county of Kildare in 1845. He was a most estimable companion, and was deservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Lord William was never married. He died on the 8th inst., at his town house, 7, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.

SIR W. B. CALL, BART.

Sir William Berkeley Call, third Baronet, of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, who died at his town house, 25, Old Bond-street, on the 22nd inst., was the eldest son of Sir William Pratt Call, the second Baronet, by his wife, Lady Louisa, daughter of George, fifth Earl of Cramard. He was born May 10, 1815. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy Dec. 3, 1851. He was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852, and Sheriff of Cornwall in 1856. He was also a partner in the eminent banking-house of Call, Martin, and Co., Old Bond-street. Sir William married, April 14, 1841, Laura-Emma, youngest daughter of the late Charles Wright Gardiner, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, Oxon, and had issue, with two daughters, an only son, his successor, now Sir William George Montagu Call, the fourth Baronet, who was born Feb. 6, 1849. This family of Call is of Cornish origin. The eldest son of John Call, Esq., of Launcells, in the county of Cornwall, John Call, M.P., a military engineer in India of very high repute, and a Commissioner of Crown Lands, was created a Baronet July 28, 1791. His grandson was the Baronet just deceased.

SIR JOHN HENRY PELLY, BART.

Sir John Henry Pelly, second Baronet, of Upton, in the county of Essex, who died on the 17th inst., was the eldest son of Sir John Henry Pelly, the first Baronet, by his wife, Emma, sixth daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq., of Thorncroft, in the county of Surrey. He was born March 30, 1809, and was educated at Winchester School. He succeeded his father, as second Baronet, Aug. 13, 1852. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex and Essex, and was for some time a Lieutenant of the South Herts Yeomanry. He was High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in 1857, and was made, in 1860, a Lieutenant of the 7th Sussex Rifle Volunteers. He married, first, Dec. 19, 1840, Johanna Jane, youngest daughter of John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford Green, Essex, and Woodhurst, Hunts, by whom (who died Feb. 2, 1856) he leaves two sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Nov. 13, 1860, Blanche Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester and Rector of Slinfold, Sussex, by whom (who survives him) he leaves also issue—viz., three sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Carstairs Pelly, the third Baronet, who was born April 23, 1844. This family of Pelly has been of known respectable position for nearly two centuries. On July 6, 1840, its then head and representative, John Henry Pelly, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and for some time Governor of the Bank of England, was created a Baronet. He was father of the Baronet just deceased.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE TURNER.

General Sir George Turner, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, who died on the 9th inst., at his native place, Menie House, near Echelvie, Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of Robert Turner, Esq., of Menie, by his wife, Euphemia, daughter of George Simpson, Esq. He was born in 1780, and, after receiving his early education at Aberdeen, proceeded to Woolwich, and, on passing through the usual course at the Military Academy, he obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in January, 1797, and saw and shared in long and distinguished service. He was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1806. He joined the Army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula in December, 1813, and was with it until the end of the war. He was at the Battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and at the affairs of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, receiving the gold medal and one clasp for the two former. In 1831 he was made a C.B., and in 1862 a K.C.B. Since August, 1852, he has been Colonel-Commandant of the 12th Brigade Royal Artillery. Turner became a Major-General in 1851, a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General Jan. 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SOWERBY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sowerby, J.P., of Putteridge Bury, Herts, whose death has just occurred, was the scion and representative of a highly respectable Hertfordshire family, and was one of the few surviving heroes of Waterloo. He entered the British Army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards Feb. 28, 1805, and, embarking at Ramsgate in 1808, went through nearly the whole of the Peninsular War. He was at the passage of the Douro, the taking of Oporto, and the affair at Salemonde; the Battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nive, and the Nivelle. He was with the covering army during the siege of Badajos, and at the siege of Burgos, and the sortie at Bayonne. He returned to England with the regiment in 1814, went out to Brussels in 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the war medal and five clasps for the Nive, the Nivelle, Vittoria, Salamanca, and Talavera, and the medal for Waterloo. Sowerby became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1817.

THE HON. A. E. PRENDERGAST VEREKER.

The Hon. Adolphus Edward Prendergast Vereker, whose premature and lamented death, in the midst of a very promising career, occurred from smallpox, at Yokohama, Japan, on the 20th of last October, was the sixth and youngest son of John Prendergast, third and present Viscount Gort, by his first wife, Maria, eldest daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore. He was born in 1833; and, having entered the British Army when young, distinguished himself as an officer of the 20th Foot in the Crimean War. He had been made a Lieutenant of that regiment in 1855, and became a Captain of it in 1860. He was never married.

H. M. LEATHES, ESQ.

Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet Hall, in the county of Suffolk, whose lamented death occurred on the 16th inst., at Lowestoft, was formerly in the Royal Horse Artillery, and served in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, being wounded at the Battle of Corunna. His kindness of heart and unbounded charity made him universally respected, and it was only last year, in appreciation of the services he had so long rendered to humanity, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French ordered to be conveyed to him, by the Commodore and several officers of the northern French squadron, the gold medal of honour of the first class. The family of Mussenden, of which Mr. Leathes was the male representative, came over from Normandy, temp. William the Conqueror, and soon acquired such high position that Sir William de Mussenden held the dignified office of Grand Admiral of England, A.D. 1133. He founded the Abbey of Missenden, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin, in fulfilment of a vow made during a dreadful storm at sea, in which his whole fleet were in the most imminent danger. From this ancient house lineally descended Cartaret Mussenden, Esq., M.P. for Harwich, who assumed, at the death of his maternal uncle (William Leathes, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague), the surname and arms of Leathes. He was the father of George Leathes, Esq. (Major 1st Royal Dragoons), whose son, Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq., Lord of Herringfleet and Reedham, forms the subject of this brief notice. Mr. Leathes succeeded his brother, John Francis Leathes, Esq., to the property in 1848. He married, in 1827, Charlotte Cook, the daughter of Thomas Fowler, Esq., of Gunton Hall, Suffolk, and leaves issue two sons—Hill Mussenden Leathes, Esq., Major, Suffolk Artillery Militia, J.P., &c., his father's successor in the estates; and the Rev. Cartaret Henry Leathes—and two daughters—Henrietta Catherine, married to the Rev. Richard Drought Graves, and Jane Charlotte.

Lord Wharncliffe writes that the refusal of the Federal Government to distribute the money raised for the Confederate prisoners will not practically affect the distribution of the fund, "for which," he says, "unhappily, we can find but too many recipients."

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Trebolgan, 1171 tons, Mr. George Borlach, master, belonging to Mr. George H. Wakefield, Liverpool, to convey emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £12 18s. 9d. per statute adult. The ship is to sail from Birkenhead about the 17th of February.——The New Zealand Emigration Board have chartered the Canterbury, 1296 tons, Captain Clare, to convey emigrants from London to Auckland about the 5th of February.——The Government emigrant-ship Adamant, which sailed from Plymouth on the 15th of July last, arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 19th of October, with 368 emigrants, comprising 82 married people, 121 single men, 99 single women, 29 boys, and 26 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 11 infants. Two births took place on the voyage. No deaths occurred. ——By the latest official advices it appears that the current rates of wages in the colony of Victoria were from £30 per year for single farm labourers to £60 for married farm labourers, without children, and from £15 for nursemaids to £35 for cooks. 2802 persons arrived by sea in the colony during the month of September, and 2133 persons left the colony; showing a balance of 669 settlers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OXONIENSIS.—We rejoice to hear that our suggestions are likely to be carried out. The appearance of a new English chess periodical, conducted by English gentlemen, will be hailed with delight not only by every chess amateur in this country who has the interest of the game at heart, but by the sterling players of every other. The establishment of such an organ is the only means to resist an influence which has closed the best part of our chess clubs, stifled the "British Chess Association," and driven nearly every English player of mark and likelihood from the field.

F. M.—The new chess organ, it appears, is called the "Chess World," and is to be published monthly, price 1s., by Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row.

R. T. E.—We have not yet received the games in question. They are, no doubt, on their way by this time.

V. de L., Weimar.—A communication addressed, as you desired, to "Baden-Baden," was dispatched a month ago.

L. M. F., Stamford.—No; your solution is not tenable. See the author's, in our present Number.

S. B. C., St. Leonards.—1. "The Chessplayer's Handbook," published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden. 2. You may obtain blank diagrams of Mr. Day, printer, 13, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

R. D. T.—Quite true. It admits of several solutions.

X., Carlisle.—You will always find chess competitors at the Grand Cigar Divan, in the Strand.

JUVENILE.—Try 1. P to R 6th (ch); 2. Kt to Q 7th, &c.

H. M'N., Ballymoney.—The game has two or three pretty points, but its interest is destroyed by Black's needless sacrifice of his Kt at the eighth move.

D. B. C., Brighton.—It shall be examined and reported on very shortly.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Your solution of Problem No. 1085 is perfectly correct.

VERITAS.—You are right in both points.

A BATH ARCHER.—A very creditable *coup-d'essai*, but somewhat too simple for our chess students.

THEO. ELLIS, Cambridge.—The key-moves in Enigma 1428 are, 1. Kt to Q Kt 7th; 2. B to K B 8th (ch), &c.

W. BOSBING.—The position, in a game by correspondence, on which you requested our opinion, was overlooked. On examination of the game in question it appears to us that White, at move 17, should have played his Q Kt to K Kt 3rd; the following moves are then very probable:—

17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	19. R takes P	
18. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	And White must win.	

E. FALKBEER, Vienna.—Please to forward an address as soon as convenient.

A. DE B., Vienna.—The promised intelligence was dispatched last week.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1086, by Theo. Ellis, Cambridge; E. P. D., Vigo, T. M. S., W. R. B., Felix, Trio, Agathea, M. P., Dogberry, Letty, I. M. C., Oxoniensis, F. F. W., Dred, Manfred and Man Friday, Rachael, Carlax, T. V., Aubrey, L. S. D., 1864, Janus, Percy, D. T. E., Pendragon, A Bath Archer, Lodovic, E. G., Delta, S. M., Victoria, Paul, Stanley, E. D., Mentor, Histrion, Fergus, Civil Engineer, Sam, Try-again, Martin, Nathan, Julio, A. M.; A. G., of Harrow; W. Noodle, Wee Pawn, Valentinian, A. Z., Gamma, Rowland, Old Tom, Fanny, Rajah, D. S., F. S. B.; Beau Nash, of Bath; Simeox, Lucy Long, E. B., Trevor, M. C., Paddy, Twyford, Cosmos, R. B., Lennox, FitzHugh, Arbaces, C. Luttrell, Sindbad, E. P. I., Oliver, C. D., William, Jack Straw; H. W., of Oxford; Banshee, Paulo, Wilfred, R. T. C., M. D.; M. J., of Paris; Carlos, Junius, Q. E. D., Leo, Mirabel, S. M. B., Omega, Box and Cox, Lord Dundreary, Catherine, Bookworm, The Twins, Peon, Black and White, Grantham, Pat, W. Gibbons, Crokorniensis, I. de Calsi, I. E. A., W. W., and G. E. W., J. W. Porter; R. S., of Malines; T. Addison, V. P. Y., Derevon, Veritas, Gaveno; I. M., of Sherburn; Longshanks, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Black and White, Geraldine, E. S., W. D., Fergus, T. M., Lennox, Theo. Ellis, Q. E. D., Box and Cox, Veritas, F. C. S., Conrad, N. C., Oxoniensis, Derevon, Mateo de Zamora, H. W. K., W. M. E., R. B., Linda, F. G. O., Undine, A. Z., 1864; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; Agatha, I. Monroe, T. V., Sim of Sutton, D.C.L., C. R. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1087.

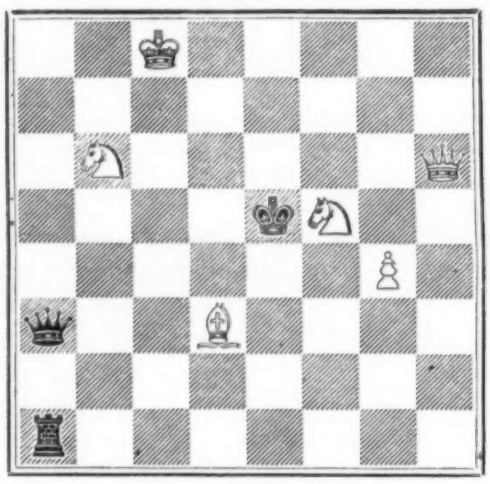
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th (ch)	R to K B 2 (best)	3. Kt to K B 6th (dis. ch)	K moves
2. Q to K R 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	4. R mates	

(If Black play 2. K to K 2nd, then mate follows by 3. Q to Q 6th.)

PROBLEM NO. 1088.

By Mr. LEOW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

A well-contested Game, recently played between Mr. DE RIVIERE and the celebrated Austrian amateur, HAMPPE.—(*Philidor's Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. Kt to K 5th	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	31. Q takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq
4. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. P to K R 4th	P takes P
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	33. R to K R sq	B to Q 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	34. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	35. P takes B	Q to K Kt 2nd
8. B to K R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	36. K R takes K R P	Q takes Q
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	37. Q R takes Q	K to Kt 2nd
10. B to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd	38. R takes Q P	R takes K P
11. Castles on Q side	Castles	39. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
12. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq	40. R takes Q B P	Q R to K B sq
13. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K sq	41. R to K R 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
14. Kt to K 6th	Q to K B 2nd	42. R to Q B 5th	R to K B 5th
15. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K R to Q B sq	43. Q R to K R 8th	K to Kt 2nd
16. P to K B 4th		44. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
(Black has now a marked advantage in the superior development of his forces.)		45. R takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
16.	P to K B 4th	46. R to K R 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
17. K R to K sq	P takes P	47. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
18. Q Kt takes P	P to K R 3rd	48. R to Kt 6th (ch)	R to K B 3rd
19. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th	49. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
20. K Kt to Q 4th	K R to K B sq	50. K to B 2nd	K to K 3rd
21. P to K B 5th		51. K to Q Kt 3rd	K to Q 3rd
(All this is played with great ability by Mr. de Rivière.)		52. K to Q Kt 4th	K to Q B 3rd
21.	Kt to K R 5th	53. K to Q R 5th	K to Q Kt 2nd
22. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 4th	54. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q R 2nd
23. B takes Kt	B takes B	55. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
24. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd	56. K takes P	K to Kt 3rd
25. Q Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 3rd	57. P to Q B 4th	K to Kt 2nd
26. Kt to K 6th	K R to K sq	58. K to Q R 5th	K to Q R 2nd
27. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	59. P to Q Kt 5th	
(An almost fatal necessity.)		(This was an ill-considered move. By advancing the other Pawn, Black must have won the game off-hand.)	
28. Q to K 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	59.	P takes P
(Intending, if Black played Kt to K 5th, to move his Q to K B 3rd.)		60. K takes P	K to Kt 2nd
		and the game is drawn.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1430.—By a SPANISH AMATEUR.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at Q sq, B at Q B 5th, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at Q R 6th, Q Kt 7th, and K B 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 2nd, Kt at K B sq; Ps at Q R 2nd, Q Kt 4th, Q 2nd, and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1431.—By Mr. CHAMBERT.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at Q R sq, R at K R 6th, Bs at K R 3rd and K B 8th, Kts at Q Kt 2nd and 8th, P at Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at K 2nd, B at Q 3rd, Kts at Q B 8th and Q R 2nd; Ps at K 6th, Q 5th, Q B 4th and Q Kt 4th.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 1432.—By Mr. F. HEALEY.

White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at Q B 4th, R at K sq, B at K R 4th, Kts at K B 6th and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q sq, Q at K R sq, R at K B sq, B at Q 3rd, Kt at Q B sq, P at Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1865.—Mercury (in Sagittarius) is an evening star at the beginning, and a morning star from the 8th to the end, of the month. Venus (in Aquarius and Pisces) and Jupiter (in Scorpio) are evening stars throughout the month. On the 15th Venus sets at 8h. 16m. p.m.; Mars passes the meridian at 8h. 17m. p.m.; and Jupiter rises at 2h. 31m. a.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 6h. 16m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 10h. 3m. p.m. The Moon's changes are:—First Quarter, Jan. 4, at 3h. 42m. p.m.; Full Moon, Jan. 11, at 11h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Jan. 20, at 2h. 36m. a.m.; New Moon, Jan. 27, at 9h. 30m. a.m. The constellation of Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle, of the month.

JAPANESE PAPER MATCHES were exhibited by Dr. Hofmann at the last meeting of the Chemical Society. From the *Chemical News* we learn that, when lighted, these matches burnt with a small, scarcely luminous flame, a redhot ball of glowing saline matter accumulating as the combustion proceeded. When about one half of the match had been consumed the glowing heat began to send forth a succession of splendid sparks. The phenomenon gradually assumed the character of a brilliant scintillation, very similar to that observed on burning a steel spring in oxygen, only much more delicate, the individual sparks branching out in beautiful dendritic ramifications. The mixture had been found quite free from metallic constituents, and to contain carbon, sulphur, and nitre only. These constituents were present in the following proportions:—Carbon, 17·32; sulphur, 29·14; nitre, 53·64. Each match contained about forty milligrammes of the mixture, which was folded up in fine paper. There had been no difficulty in imitating these matches. A mixture of carbon, 1 (powdered wood charcoal); sulphur, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and nitre, $3\frac{1}{2}$, produced the phenomenon in even a more striking manner. The choice of the paper was not without importance. Ordinary English tissue paper might be used. The finest matches are, however, obtained by employing genuine Japanese paper.

BUILDING MATERIALS IN CEYLON.—At a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, previous to continuing a discussion on Mr. Mann's paper "On the Decay of Materials in Tropical Climates," a note by Mr. J. W. Heath was read. He stated that, during a residence in Ceylon extending over a period of seven years, while engaged on the railway, his attention had been directed to those materials which are most used in the construction of permanent buildings. The habitations of the lower class of natives are formed of a rude framework of stout bamboos, the sides and roof consisting of reeds, closed in with the interwoven leaves of the cocoanut palm, the latter being washed over with the slimy juice of a native fruit, which, when dry, resembled copal varnish. In the huts built of "wattle and dab" the framework is made of roughly-squared jungle trees, the space between being filled, and both the inside and the outside of the hut being covered, with clay and sand well kneaded, afterwards plastered over with earth thrown up by the white ants, mixed with a powerful binding substance produced by the ants. Superior houses are built of "cabook," a soft kind of rock found at a few feet below the surface. This material has the appearance of a coarse sponge, the interstices being filled with soft clay. Before being used the blocks should be exposed to the rain, to allow some of the clay to be washed out. Cabook requires to be protected from the weather; but, if covered with a thin coating of lime-plaster, it will last for years. Hard stone is not much used, in consequence of the expense of working it; and bricks are so badly burnt and the clay so badly pugged that brickwork in exposed situations, unprotected, rapidly perishes, and needs to be well plastered with lime-mortar or coated with boiled linseed oil or coal-tar. Iron also requires oil or coal-tar to preserve it from oxidation; but zinc will last many years with little or no decay.

THE TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON (Didunculus strigirostris), though a smaller bird in size, is regarded as approximating nearly to the dodo, since, like it, it combines the character of a rapacious bird with that of the harmless pigeon. We select a few particulars regarding this bird from Dr. Bennett's note in the *Annals of Natural History*:—Although the mandibles of the didunculus are powerful in structure, yet the beak is never used as an offensive weapon; for when the hand is placed in the cage, or the bird is seized for removal from one cage to another, it never attempts to bite the aggressor, but, on the contrary, is so timid that, after fluttering about, or running into a dark corner of the cage, in its efforts to escape, it soon becomes subdued and is easily taken. In all the families of pigeons a diversity in the form of the beak is found. In the fruit-eating pigeon the beak is stronger, stouter, and the corneous portion is strongly arched and compressed, bearing a great resemblance to the structure in certain rapacious birds; and this form of beak is carried to the greatest extent in the didunculus; yet the living birds in captivity were never observed to crush hard seeds or nuts. They would nibble into minute bits the seeds of loquats, almonds, and hempseed, with the same action as is observed in the parrot tribe when feeding. When Dr. Bennett first had the birds, boiled potatoes and stale bread formed their diet. The boiled potatoes were torn and swallowed in large pieces at a time, being soft; but the stale bread they would place their feet upon and tear with the hooked beak into small bits. The bird has nothing particular in its plumage to attract the attention of the common observer; but the head of a rapacious bird on the body of a pigeon would excite the attention of the most ordinary spectator. The plumage of this bird is of a chocolate-red colour, deeper on the back, tail, and the primaries and secondaries of the wings, and barred over the breast, throat, and wing coverts with light brown. The upper part of the head is rather bare of feathers, but those remaining are of a dark slate colour. The base of the beak is of an orange red, and the rest of the mandibles yellowish. The legs and feet are of a bright orange red. The cere round the eyes is of a flesh colour. The irides are of a dark reddish brown. The form of the beak and the bright eyes impart to the bird very much the character of a rapacious bird. The above is the state of the plumage in the young bird. The didunculus has a very limited range of habitation—in certain isles in the Pacific.

THE LAURENTIAN ROCKS OF CANADA, the oldest known rocks of North America, were the subject of three communications read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society—from Sir W. E. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. Dawson, and Mr. Sterry Hunt. From Sir William we learn that the rocks composing the Laurentide mountains in Canada and the Adirondacks in the State of New York have been divided by the geological survey into two unconformable groups, which have been called the "Upper and Lower Laurentian" respectively. In both divisions zones of limestone are known to occur, and of them at least three have been ascertained to belong to the Lower Laurentian. From one of these limestone bands occurring at the Grand Calumet, on the River Ottawa, Mr. J. M'Culloch obtained, in 1858, specimens apparently of organic origin, which were exhibited as such by the author in 1859; and other specimens have also been obtained from Grenville and Bruges. These specimens consist of alternating layers of calcareous spar and a magnesian silicate (either serpentine, white pyroxene, pyrallolite, or loganite). At the request of Sir William Logan, Dr. Dawson carefully examined the laminated material thought by Sir William to have an organic origin, and he found it to consist of the remains of an organism which grew in large sessile patches, increasing at the surface by the addition of successive layers of chambers separated by calcareous lamina. Slices examined microscopically showed large, irregular chambers, with numerous rounded extensions, and bounded by walls of variable thickness, which are studded with septal orifices irregularly disposed; the thicker parts of the walls revealed the existence of bundles of fine branching tubuli. Dr. Dawson therefore concludes that this ancient organism, to which he gave the name of Eozoön Canadense, was a Foraminifer allied to Carpenteria by its habits of growth, but of more complex structure, as indicated by the complicated systems of tubuli. It attained an enormous size, and by the aggregation of individuals assumed the aspect of a coral reef. In regard to the mineralogy of these organic remains, Mr. Sterry Hunt first referred to the structure of Eozoön, as made out by Dr. Dawson, and then stated that the mineral silicates occurring not only in the chambers, cells, and canals left vacant by the disappearance of the animal matter, but in many cases in the tubuli, filling even their smallest ramifications, are a white pyroxene, a pale green serpentine and pyrallolite, and a dark green alumino-magnesian mineral, which he referred to loganite. The calcareous septa in the last case are dolomitic, but in the other instances are composed of nearly pure carbonate of lime. In conclusion, Mr. Hunt showed that the various silicates already mentioned were directly deposited in waters in the midst of which the Eozoön was still growing, or had only recently perished, and that they penetrated, inclosed, and preserved the structure of the organisms precisely as carbonate of lime might have done; and he cited these and other facts in support of his opinion that these silicated minerals were formed, not by subsequent metamorphism in deeply-buried sediments, but by reactions going on at the earth's surface.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND began his course of juvenile lectures, "On the Chemistry of Coal," on Tuesday last, the day's subject being, "The Origin and Elementary Constituents of Coal." The following are the principal points, which were copiously illustrated by experiments:—Coal is primarily derived from the air, since it is the produce of plants, which are composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen—elements obtained by plants from the carbonic acid and water existing in the atmosphere. Diamond, black lead or graphite, and charcoal, are forms of carbon; and either of these, when burnt in air or oxygen, produces carbonic acid, a colourless, invisible gas, of pungent odour and slightly acid taste, an enemy to combustion, and one half heavier than air. It was shown that, by great pressure, carbonic acid can be rendered liquid. When this liquid was allowed to escape into the air it froze into a snowlike solid, possessing a temperature of 138 deg. below the freezing-point of water. Professor Frankland was enabled to freeze water and mercury in redhot vessels by means of the great evaporation produced by the application of solid carbonic acid. Specimens of coal shale were exhibited displaying the presence of ferns; and among the experiments were, the production of carbonic acid from marble and chalk; the exhibition of its heaviness by weighing it, and pouring it from vessel to vessel; and the formation of insoluble carbonates by combining it with baryte, &c.

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Claret ..	at 18s., 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s.,	to 84s.	per Dozen.
Sherry ..	at 24s., 32s., 36s., 42s., 48s.,	to 60s.	"
Port ..	at 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s.,	to 108s.	"
Champagne	at 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 66s.,	to 78s.	"

Lists and Prices of all other Wines on application.
Originally established A.D. 1667.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole-some. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure BRANDY (Pale or Brown), 13s. per gallon, 36s. per dozen, is very superior to recent importations of Cognac. Railway-carriage paid. No agents. To be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn-bars, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street, S.W., London.

BASS'S PALE ALE.—October Brewings. FIELD, WARDELL, and CO. are now supplying this Ale in excellent condition in cask and bottle; also London and Dublin Stout, Burton Ale, &c.—10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The OCTOBER BREWINGS of the above ALE are now being supplied, in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their new London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Barclay and Sons, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862, awarded to any English Manufacturers of CHOCOLATE and COCOA, was obtained by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, in Sticks and Drops, &c.
The increasing popularity of J. S. Fry and Sons' Chocolate is the best proof of its superiority over other kinds of sweetmeats.
New articles of confectionery embrace so many advantages. It is very delicious and sustaining, and is thus peculiarly adapted for persons who require light refreshment in a portable and convenient form.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING is prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and, being exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for Children, with whom it is a universal favourite.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, an exceedingly delicious Sweetmeat, rapidly increasing in public favour.

Prize Medals, 1851, 1853, 1855, and 1862.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING, in many Varieties, in elegant fancy Boxes, from 6d. each. Very suitable for Presents, Christmas Trees, &c.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING is sold at the Crystal Palace, at various Railway Refreshment Rooms, and by Grocers, Confectioners, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the United Kingdom.

Made by J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, in Packets, secured in tinfoil.
The purity, delicacy of favour, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it a standard article of General Consumption.
It is equally adapted for Invalids and others, and is highly approved and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

2280 AGENTS—HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.—Chemists, Confectioners, &c., are Agents, and supply it in Packets. It is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome. This Tea therefore secures general preference.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Recommended by the Analyst in the "Lancet" for making Bread without Yeast, and for Pastry. Sold everywhere.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN for Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c. Manufactured and Perfected by T. KINGSFORD and SON, of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

LETTERS PATENT 1862. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, First Manufactured A.D. 1743, or more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.
This well-known brand of Mustard has been sold by the trade of Great Britain for more than a century, and is held in high estimation for its purity and pungency of flavour. The qualities that are recommended for family use are the Double Superfine and the Genuine, both of which can be obtained from most Family Grocers in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb. each.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMANS' PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package. It is the only Mustard which obtained a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing finer can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 20, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained Prize Medals, International Exhibitions, 1851, 1862. Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD, WARRANTED GENUINE.
Dr. Hassall, having subjected this Mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good mustard—viz., PURITY, PUNGENCY, and DELICATE FLAVOUR.
See that each Package bears their Trade Mark, the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.
Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the Kingdom.
Taylor Brothers, Brick-lane and Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

A DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE and a delicate Skin by using the celebrated UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. Sold everywhere.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

SAFETY FROM FIRE—By using FIELD'S Patent Sanitissa, Hard, Self-Fitting CHAMBER CANDLES. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of the Manufacturers, J. C. and J. Field, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

DR. STOLBERG'S VOICE LOZENGE is used by the first artists for imparting vigour and tone to the voice and effectually relieving sore throat, hoarseness, &c. Testimonials from Grisi, Lablache, &c.—Sold by all Chemists.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6½d. the yard, made of bright Italian Silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

FRENCH MERINOES at 2s. per yard, double width, including all the new and brilliant colours at the same price. Ladies would do well to send immediately for patterns, addressed to Messrs. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S. This firm during the last autumn executed orders for their Merinoes from more than twenty thousand families, and in every instance gave entire satisfaction.

REAL ABERDEEN WINSEYS, best and widest, at 1s. 6½d. per yard; and all the new mixtures in Knickerbocker ditto, at 2s. Patterns free.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

PATTERNS FREE OF NEW SILKS AND OTHER MATERIALS.
GRANT and GASK are selling an immense purchase of the Richest FRENCH SILKS of the very Latest Fashion, at 3½ to 5½ guineas the Dress, being from £2 to £3 under present value. Also rich French Plain, Figured, and Fancy SILKS, at 2½ guineas the Dress of 14 yards, full width. Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES, Plain and Figured, in all the New Colours, 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
The Best LYONS SILK VELVETS, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard.
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL and EVENING DRESSES, in great variety.
BEST SEALSKIN MANTLES, 6½ guineas; VELVET MANTLES, ASTRACAN and SNOWSTORM JACKETS, &c.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

GENERAL MOURNING. GRANT and GASK invite an inspection of their large and well-assorted Stock of Goods for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
The SICILIAN CLOTH, BALMORAL CRAPE, and other new textures suitable for the season.
Several new makes in plain and figured BLACK SILKS, DRAPS DE LYONS, RADZEMERES, GROS GRAINS, &c., which can be recommended to wear, particularly a large purchase, at 2s. 9d. per yard, wide width, greatly under present value.
A large selection of made-up MOURNING SKIRTS, always in stock.
Mourning orders in town or country carefully and quickly executed.
Patterns by post free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, 5, Wells-street, London.

IRISH LINENS.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Belfast, will forward, carriage-free, at manufacturers' prices, Damask Table Linens, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Diapers, Glass Cloths, Towellings, Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs, &c. Patterns, with price-list, post-free.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, LACE, and EMBROIDERY, in every variety for the season, well selected, elegant, and moderate in price, at SCOTT and THOMSON (late Nunn's), 250, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

BABYLINEN, Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, of the Newest and most Elegant Styles, with every requisite for the infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), The Juvenile Dépôt, 250, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.
Price-lists free by post.

LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY. (when opened). JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill. Entrance two doors from the station. SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, FAMILY LINENS.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Striped Glacés, 14 Yards, £2 2s. Patterns of New Ribbed Silks. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 14 Yards, £1 15s. 6d. Patterns of Rich Silks. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW FABRICS.—PATTERNS FREE. Aberdeen Linseys. Knickerbocker Linseys. All mixtures. Best and medium qualities. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS. Fancy Aberdeen and Tartan Skirtings. Quilted Satin and Silk Skirts. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS for Charitable purposes. Samples forwarded. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill. Linen and Cotton Sheetings, best makes, all widths. Irish and Scotch Table Linen, Napkins, and Slips. Made and Marked with Crest or Initial, and Warranted for Wear.

NEW WINTER SILKS. Dark Princess Royal Cord, very bright, £2 15s. 6d. for 14 yards. New Dark Checked Glacés, £2 2s. for 14 yards. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

SANSFLECTUM JUPONS, 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s. "Wear admirably well."—Court Journal. E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, 18s. 6d. and 21s. "The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post. E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS, very light and warm, and 4 yards round:—
Puffed and quilted, in Glacé Silk .. .. .. 70s.
Ditto in Satinette .. .. .. 100s.
A handsome Christmas Present.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELLE, returned from Paris with the Newest Fashions for their Elegant Guinea Bonnets, in every material. Wedding orders executed. Show-rooms, 61, Regent-street (near to Swan and Edgar's).

MDME. VALERY'S NEOLIN HAIR WASH, for infallibly imparting to Grey Hair its natural colour in two or three weeks. In proof, Mdme V. requires no payment until successful in those cases treated by herself. In bottles, 7s. 6d.; packed for the country, 8s. 6d. See Mdme. Valery's "Treatise on the Hair," post-free, 1s.—46, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Forty Years of Success have proved that nothing can equal OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA for Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Whiskers, or Moustaches. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. C. and A. Oldridge, 23, Wellington-street, Strand.

LOVE and KISSES.—PIESSE and LUBIN have made several NEW PERFUMES for the festive season:—Love and Kisses, the Congress of Flowers, the Sandringham Bouquet. "The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem for that sweet odour which doth in it live." These bottles, in an appropriate case, very pretty, 10s. A sample of any perfume, 2s. 6d.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

"NUTS TO CRACK."—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new and pretty CONCEITS for evening parties, scent crackers, perfume bonbons, scented shells, scenting gems. The walnut and the cracker contain a model bottle of scent, Stolen Kisses, Ever-sweet, &c., a snap, and a new motto. 4s. per dozen; 12 dozen delivered free anywhere for 40s.—No. 2, New Bond-street.

SKIN DISEASE.—Dr. HARVEY'S CHAMELEON POMADE is a most valuable Preparation for all Skin Diseases. It is certain and safe in its effects. In pots, at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each pot.—Prepared only by J. H. THOMAS, Boston. London Agents—Barclay and Sons.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous Property, &c. Highest price given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on. Address Mr. or Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted. Established 1000.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent the utmost value in cash instantly remitted. Established 1806.

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